

GIBBON'S HISTORY

OF THE

DECLINE AND FALL

OF THE

ROMAN EMPIRE,

IN VOLS. IV, V, AND VI, QUARTO,

REVIEWED.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

THE following remarks were drawn up by me, for insertion in the ENGLISH REVIEW. I am no reviewer by profession. I became one in this instance, from a desire of serving the cause of religion. And the remarks were published in that review, through a course of ten months. In a little time afterwards, I was advised by a nobleman of the first rank in respectability, and nearly the first in reality, to republish them in the present form. I proposed the plan to my bookseller the proprietor of the Review, and he demurred upon it. He found however afterwards, that the remarks were called for when the Reviews were no longer to be had. He now urged me himself, therefore, to an immediate republication of them. I resolved to revise them for the purpose, and waited for an hour of leisure to do so. That hour was long in coming. The republication has thus been delayed to the present moment. And I now prefix my name to the whole, in order to serve the same cause for which the whole was originally written. Religion (to use the allusion, which I once heard from a witty man of genius) I hope, I shall always consider as the 'Sanctum Punctum,' and learning only as the 'Glory' surrounding it.

J. W.

March 3d, 1791.

E R R A T A.

- P. 6. l. 14. *for cæli read Cæli.*
P. 8. l. 14. *for quidam read quidem.*
— l. 24. *for in adfueto read in-adfueto.*
P. 18. l. 21. *for lives read loves.*
P. 23. l. 21. *for free read fresh.*
P. 34. l. 27. *for known read had.*
P. 111. l. 25. *for and is about read and about.*
P. 112. l. 2. *for Tacob read Jacob.*
P. 115. l. 18. *for its read his.*
P. 181. l. 11. *for vinea read vineas.*
— Note, l. 2. *for ad read and.*
P. 191. l. 22. *for upon read up in.*
P. 218. l. 23. *for of read to.*
P. 249. l. last. *for strange digression read strange system of digression.*

TO THE BINDER.

Paste this at the back of the Advertisement, to face page 1.

R E V I E W

O F

MR. GIBBON'S HISTORY, &c.

Gibbon's History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, in Volumes IVth, Vth, and VIth, Quarto.

CHAPTER FIRST.

IN the first rude state of historical composition, it is a mere *intimation* of the *greater* facts. It notes the *battles* of contending nations; but it goes no farther. It points out no political causes, that led to this decision by the sword. It indicates no political consequences, that resulted from the victory or the defeat. And it even gives no other circumstances of facts, than to tell which of the parties won the day. This is the very *skeleton* of history; appearing at present in the *Saxon Chronicle* among ourselves, and once appearing probably in those first chroniclers of Rome, Fabius Pictor and others, who have since sunk away in the meagerness of their own wretched annals, and in the plenitude of the succeeding histories.

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The next grand stage of improvement, is to dwell upon all the principal events of history; to draw out the train of causes preceding; and to link together the chain of consequences following. It particularly loves to rest upon those splendid incidents of history, *battles*. It describes them with a fulness and a circumstantiality, that fasten upon the mind, and give it a kind of sanguinary satisfaction. Such was the work of Cœlius among the Romans, we suppose; a writer, to whom Livy occasionally refers, and one of the later chroniclers, from whom he compiled his history. And such is *Baker's Chronicle* among ourselves; that standing mirror of history to our fathers, and now remembered with fondness by us as the delight of our childhood. This is the skeleton clothed with muscles, supported by sinews, and exhibiting the form and figure of history to the eye.

But this species of writing, by a regular gradation of improvement, afterwards assumes a higher port. It takes the incidents of the first stage, and the circumstances of the second. It combines causes, facts, and consequences, in one regular order of succession. It throws an illumination over the whole, by the clearness of its narration, the judiciousness of its arrangement, and the elegance of its language. And it gives the reader an interest in the scenes before him, by the liveliness with which it presents them to his mind, and by the reflections with which it points them to his heart. Such is the history of Livy among the Romans, and such are some of our *best* histories written

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by the *last* generation. This is the skeleton not merely clothed with flesh, but actuated with nerves, animated with blood, and bearing the bloom of health upon its cheek.

Here had historical composition rested, it would have answered all the useful, and all the elegant, purposes of life. But the activity of the human mind, is always on the wing. The spirit of improvement is ever pushing forward. And there is a degree of improvement beyond this, which may shed a greater warmth of colouring over the piece, give it a deeper interest with the affections of the surveyor, and so reach the full point of historical perfection. But alas! man can easily imagine, what he can never execute. The fancy can see a perfection, and the judgment can recommend it; but the hand cannot attain to it. Whether this be the case with the present idea of historical perfection, I know not; but it is certain, I think, that it has never been attained hitherto. History, indeed, having once advanced to the third stage of improvement, cannot but strain to reach the fourth and last. Then it lays itself out in a splendour of imagery, a frequency of reflections, and a refinement of language; and thus makes the narrative more striking, by its additional vivacity and vigour. But it is melancholy to observe, that in proportion as we thus advance in the *ornamental* parts of historical writing, we are receding from the *solid* and the *necessary*; we lose in *veracity* what we gain in *embellishments*; and the *authenticity* of the narration fades and sinks away, in the lustre of the *philosophy* sur-

rounding it. The mind of the writer, bent upon the beautiful and sublime in history, does not condescend to perform the task of accuracy, and to stoop to the drudgery of faithfulness. The mirror is finely polished and elegantly decorated; but it no longer reflects the real features of the times. The sun shines out, indeed, with a striking effulgence; but it is an effulgence of glare, and not a radiation of usefulness. Such historians as these, we may venture to pronounce, are Tacitus among the ancients, most of our best historians in the *present* generation, and Mr. Gibbon at the head of them. And these present us with the skeleton of history, not merely clothed with muscles, animated with life, and bearing the bloom of health upon its cheek; but, instead of carrying a higher flush of health upon its cheek, and shewing a brighter beam of life in its eyes, rubbed with Spanish wool, painted with French *fard*, and exhibiting the fire of falsehood and wantonness in its eyes.

That we should thus rank Tacitus, may surprise those who have *lately* been so much in the habit, of admiring and applauding him as the first of all human historians; and who may suppose he stands, like the other historians of the ancients, invested with oracular consequence for facts, and incapable of being convicted of unfaithfulness from any cotemporary records. That he has been *lately* rated beyond his merit, taken out of the real line in which he ought to stand, and transferred from the rank of *affected* and *fantastical* historians to that of the judicious and manly, has been long my persuasion.

suasion. But I have lately met with an evidence, that shews him to us in a new light, as an historian *careless* and *unfaithful* in his representations. This evidence has never yet been given to the world; but it is a very decisive one. In 1528 were found within the earth at Lyons in France, two brass plates, that had a speech of the Emperor Claudius engraven upon them, and are now set up against the wall, in the vestibule of the *Hotel de Ville* of Lyons. These form a very singular object of curiosity, for the antiquary. But they are still more curious to the historian. For this very speech is pretended to be given by Tacitus; yet the speech in the history is very different, from that upon the plates. And, as such an opportunity of collating an ancient historian with a cotemporary monument, can seldom occur at all, and perhaps occurs only in this single instance; as this opportunity has never yet been used by any writer; and as it shews the inaccuracy and unfaithfulness of Tacitus, in a strong point of view; I doubt not but my readers will be pleased, to see the collation here.

“ O R I G I N A L.

‘ mae rerum nostr sui
equidem primam omnium, illam cogitationem hominum quàm maximè primam occursum mihi pro-
video. Deprecor ne quasi novam istam rem intro-
duci exhorrescatis; sed illa potiùs cogitetis, quàm
multa in hâc civitate novata sint; et quidem statim
ab origine urbis nostræ, in quot formas statusque
respublica nostra diducta sit.

‘ Quondam reges hanc tenuere urbem. Ne tamen domesticis successoribus eam tradere contigit. Supervenere alieni, et quidam externi: ut Numa Romulo succederit, ex Sabinis veniens; vicinus quidem, sed tunc externus: ut Anco Martio Priscus Tarquinius, propter temeratum sanguinem quod patre Demarato, Corinthio, natus erat, et Tarquinienfi matre, generosa sed inopi, ut quæ tali marito necesse habuerit succumbere, cum domi repelleretur a gerendis honoribus. Postquam Romam migravit, regnum adeptus est. Huic quoque, et filio nepotivæ ejus (nam et hoc inter auctores discrepat), insertus Servius Tullius; si nostros sequimur, captivæ natus Ocrefiæ, si Tuscos, cæli quondam Vivennæ sodalis fidelissimus, omnisque ejus casus comes, postquam variâ fortunâ exactus, cum omnibus reliquiis Cæliani exercitus Etruriâ excessit, montem Cælium occupavit, et a duce suo Cælio ita appellatus, mutatoque nomine (nam Tusce Mastarna ei nomen erat) ita appellatus est ut dixi, et regnum summâ cum reipublicæ utilitate optinuit. Deinde, postquam Tarquini Superbi mores invisi civitati nostræ esse cœperunt, quâ ipsius quâ filiorum ejus; nempe pertæsum est mentes regni, et ad consules, annuos magistratus, administratio reipublicæ translata est.

‘ Quid nunc commemorem dictaturæ, hōci pso consulari, imperium valentius repertum apud majores nostros, quo in asperioribus bellis, aut in civili motu difficiliore, uterentur; aut in auxilium plebis creatos, tribunos plebeios? Quid a consilibus ad decemviros translatum imperium; solutoque
postea

postea decemvirali regno, ad consules rursus reditum? Quid imp. Quinqueviris distributum consulare imperium; tribunosque militum consulari imperio appellatos, qui feni, et sæpe octoni, crearentur? Quid communicatos postremò cum plebe honores, non imperii solùm, sed sacerdotiorum quoque? Jam, si narrem bella a quibus cœperint majores nostri, et quò processerimus; vereor ne nimio insolentior esse videar, et quæsisse jactationem gloriæ prolati imperii ultra oceanum. Sed illoc potiùs revertar. Civitatem fane novo Divus Augustus no lus et patruus, Ti. Cæsar, omnem florem ubique coloniarum ac municipiorum, bonorum scilicet virorum et locupletium, in hâc curiâ esse voluit. *Quid ergo non Italicus senator provinciali potior est?* Jam vobis cùm hanc partem Censuræ meæ approbare cœpero, quid de eâ re sentiam rebus ostendam. Sed ne provinciales quidem, si modò ornare curiam poterint, rejiciendos puto.

‘Ornatissima ecce colonia valentissimaque Viennensium! Quàm longo jam tempore, senatores huic curiæ confert! Ex quâ coloniâ, inter paucos equestris ordinis ornamentum, L. Vestinum familiarissimè diligo, et hodieque in rebus meis detineo; cujus liberi fruuntur, quæso, primò sacerdotiorum gradu, postmodò cum annis promoturi dignitatis suæ incrementa. Ut dirum nomen Latronis taceam, et odi illud palestricum prodigium, quod antè in domum consulatum intulit, quàm colonia sua solidum civitatis Romanæ beneficium consecuta est. Idem de fratre ejus possum dicere, misera-

bili quidem indignissimoque hôc casu, ut vobis utilis senator esse non possit.

‘Tempus est jam, Tiberi Caesar Germanice, detegere te patribus conscriptis, quo tendat oratio tua. Jam enim ad extremos fines Galliae Narbonensis venisti.

‘Tot ecce insignes juvenes! Quot intueor! Non magis sunt pœnitendi senatores, quàm pœnitet Persicum, nobilissimum virum, amicum meum, inter imagines majorum suorum Allobrogici nomen legere. Quód si hæc ita esse consentitis, quid ultra desideratis, quàm ut vobis digito demonstrem, solum ipsum ultra fines provinciæ Narbonensis jam vobis senatores mittere; quando ex Lugduno habere nos nostri ordinis viros non pœnitet. Timidé quidam, patres conscripti, egressus aduetos familiaresque vobis provinciarum terminos sum; sed restricté jam Comatæ Galliae causa agenda est. In quâ si quis hoc intuetur, quód bello per decem annos exercuerunt divom Julium, idem opponat centum annorum immobilem fidem obsequiumque, multis trepidis rebus nostris plusquam expertum. Illi patri meo Druso, Germaniam subigenti, tutam quiete suâ securamque a tergo pacem præstiterunt; et quidém, cùm ad census, novo tum opere et in aduetum Gallis, ad bellum advocatus esset. Quod opus quàm arduum sit, nobis nunc cùm maximé, quamvis nihil ultra quàm ut publicé notæ sint facultates nostræ exquiratur, nimis magno experimento cognoscimus.’

We have thus published a speech, which has been preserved by a fate peculiar to itself, in its own original paragraphs; and, for the first time, with modern

dern punctuation, and with modern discrimination of *objections* from the rest. But let us now turn to the

COPY IN TACITUS.

‘ Majores mei (quorum antiquissimus Clausus, origine Sabinâ, simul in civitatem Romanam et in familias patriciorum ascitus est) hortantur, uti paribus consiliis rempublicam capeffam, transferendo huc quod usquam egregium fuerit. Neque enim ignoro Julios Albâ, Coruncanios Camerio, Porcios Tusculo; et, ne vetera scrutemur, Etruriâ Lucaniâque et omni Italiâ, in senatum accitos. Postremô ipsam ad Alpes promotam, ut non modô singuli viritim, sed terræ gentesque, in nomen nostrum coalescerent. Tunc solida domi quies, et adversus externa floruimus, cûm Transpadani in civitatem recepti; cûm, specie deductarum per orbem terræ legionum, additis provincialium validissimis, fesso imperio subventum est. Non pænitet Balbos ex Hispaniâ, nec minús insignes viros e Galliâ Narbonensi transivisse. Manent posteriores eorum, nec amore in hanc patriam nobis concedunt. Quid aliud exitio Lacedæmoniis et Atheniensibus fuit, quanquam armis pollerent; nisi quôd victos pro alienigenis arcebant? At conditor noster Romulus tantum sapientiâ valuit, ut plerosque populos eodem die hostes, dein cives, habuerit. *Advenæ in nos regnaverunt.* Libertinorum filiis magistratus mandari, non (ut plerique falluntur) repens, sed priori populo, factitatum est. *At cum Senonibus pugnâvimus.* Scilicet Volsci et Æqui nunquam adversam nobis aciem struxere.

struxere. *Capti a Gallis sumus.* Sed et Tuscis obfides dedimus, et Samnitium jugum subivimus. Attamen, si cuncta bella recenseas, nullum brevioris spatio quàm adversus Gallos confectum. *Continua deinde ac fida pax.* Jam moribus, artibus, affinitatibus, nostris mixti, aurum et opes suas inferant potiùs, quam separati habeant. Omnia, patres conscripti, quæ nunc vetustissima creduntur, nova fuere. *Plebei magistratus post patricos, Latini post plebeios, ceterarum Italiæ gentium post Latinos.* Inveterascet hoc quoque, et quod hodie exemplis tuemur inter exempla erit¹.

The copy here is apparently very different from the original. We have noted in Italics the only points, in which it is at all similar. The mock-up, we see, has caught only *three* rays of the real one. And Tacitus seems, like our own Dr. Johnson, to have had some report of the real speech made to him, and then to have fabricated another from the intimations. But the report made to Tacitus, was evidently a much slighter one than that to Dr. Johnson. The doctor, we believe, always comprehended some of the leading topics of the reality, in his representation; while Tacitus has merely *glanced* at what Claudius said. And, whatever excuse may be made for the Englishman, then, to the disgrace of the reign of George the Second, residing 'in a garret behind Exeter-Change;' compelled to procure himself a subsistence, by the exertion of his great powers; and naturally studying to

¹ Ann. xi. 24.

gratify that rage for reading parliamentary speeches, which was then beginning to rise in the nation, and has shot out to such a wonderful extent since; yet, not a shadow of an excuse can be made for Tacitus. The bastard offspring in him, has scarcely any the faintest resemblance of the legitimate. The speeches of Johnson, too, were evanescent in their nature, and would have evaporated and been lost in air; had not the essence of them, a little rectified and heightened, been caught in his alembic. But the speech of Claudius was actually recorded, was engraven upon plates of brass, and hung up in the town-hall of Lyons, &c. Yet Tacitus did not give himself the trouble to procure a copy, when a copy was so easy to be had. He chose rather to display his abilities, in framing a new one for the emperor. He thus, in the unfaithfulness of his temper and in the vanity of his spirit, imposed a fictitious speech for a genuine one, upon the credulity of his reader. But he could not, like Johnson, assimilate himself to the character of the speaker, whom he personated. The speech of Claudius is all in the style of Tacitus, brisk, brief, and compacted. And as this single instance shews us in the plainest manner, from what source of information Tacitus derived all his set speeches, those numerous decorations of his history and annals, that all reflect strongly the features of their common parent; so, in this particular instance, Tacitus appears to have given the lie to history and to himself, and to have furnished a man, whom he himself describes to have been of a feeble understanding,

understanding, 'imminuta mens²,' with a speech pointed, informed, and vigorous. Indeed, the suggested speech is so nearly, in all its parts, different from the pronounced one, that some have supposed the one to have been never meant for the other; especially as Tacitus directs *his* speech in favour of all the extra-provincial Gauls in general, and of the *Ædui* in particular. But there is just similarity enough, to evince the intended sameness; even while the difference is great and striking enough, to prove it an actual forgery. And his mention of the *Ædui*, is no evidence to the contrary at all; as these appear from Ptolemy, to have been the superior lords of the Segusiani, and so to have been the head-sovereigns of their capital city—Lyons².

This forms a very extraordinary proof of the licentious hand, with which this 'philosophical historian of antiquity,' as Mr. Gibbon calls him, has abused the honest confidence of history. He is apparently Mr. Gibbon's model in writing. Mr. Gibbon has *his* strain of irreligion; *his* resplendence of passages; *his* 'philosophy of history;' and *his* unfaithfulness to the truth. And the last point, that 'crimen læsæ majestatis' in history has been proved so plainly upon him by the Rev. Mr. (now Archdeacon) Travis; and much more by that extraordinary young man, that early victim to studiousness, the late Mr. Davis of Baliol college in Oxford; as nothing should ever efface from the mind of the public. Indeed the tone of opinion concern-

¹ Ann. vi. 46.

² Bertius, Lib. ii. c. 8. p. 52.

ing Mr. Gibbon, has been decisively settled among the discerning few; ever since Mr Davis wrote.

Mr. Gibbon has ever since been considered, as a writer who, whatever else he may have to recommend him to notice, wants that first grand quality of an historian, *veracity*. This defect, indeed, with the generality is of little moment. They read, but never examine; rely with an indecent kind of implicitness, on these dictators in history; and are delighted at once with the sight and with the music, of these fairy scenes before them. But with others, with all who read to know truths, and with all whose good opinions are worth the having; this mere semblance of truth, and this actual hollowness of falsehood, must hang upon the thought, must damp the ardour of praise, and poison admiration with suspicion.

Nor has my own experience of Mr. Gibbon's preceding volumes, been different. I too have examined some of his authorities; and I too have found him, like Tacitus, taking great freedoms with them. I will produce an instance of this, that has not been noticed by any other writer, and has even no excuse from the disingenuity of prejudice. It is founded only, on the too natural carelessness of a *philosophical* historian; and occurs in his first volume. There, in p. xvii. of his notes on chapter the fifth, and in note 5, he places the Prætorian camp of Rome, 'close to the walls of the city, and on the broad summit of the Quirinal and Viminal hills;' upon the authority of Nardini Roma Antica, p. 174, and Donatus de Româ Antiquâ, p. 46. I dwell not upon

upon the gross absurdity, of placing one camp upon the summit of *two* hills ; or on the grand error of fixing it upon the ' broad summit' of hills, one of which (the Quirinal) abuts so close upon the capitol, and both had for ages been occupied with buildings. Our present business is not with mistakes, but misquotations. Nor does either of the authors here referred to, pitch the Prætorian camp upon ' the broad summit of the Quirinal and Viminal hills.' They both unite, in placing it *beyond* ' the broad summit' of either, *beyond* the bank of Tarquin, on a *projecting point* of the Viminal hill, and in the still remaining square of walls *at the north-eastern angle of the city*. Donatus refers to some inscriptions in Panvinus, dug up at the ground, and mentioning the camp expressly. And Nardini declares Panvinus, to have proved the point by the clearest arguments ; and appeals to those inscriptions and that squareness, as a decisive evidence concerning it¹. So greatly inattentive has Mr. Gibbon here been, to the very testimony that he cites ! So little can we depend upon his accuracy, even in subjects where he had *no bias of prejudice* to lead him astray ! And so strongly does this unite with all, which Mr. Davis, Mr. Travis, and others, have exposed, of the same nature in his work !

This fundamental defect, that has been found in

¹ Grævius's Thesaurus, iii. 510 and 512—513, for Donatus ; iv. 1065, 925, and 1082, for Nardini ; and iii. 225—226, for Panvinus.

the preceding parts of his history, must act like a cancer in the human body, gradually be seen to spread its taint over all the vital parts, and eat away the substance of it in time. Where that grand principle of probity is wanting, *veracity*; the *man* or the *work* sinks of course into contempt. And I have dwelt the more upon this necessary qualification for the historian, because I think the public is running wild after the pomp and pageantry of history, and forgetting the only circumstances that can support them, accuracy of knowledge and integrity of representation. But, before I close these preliminary observations, I wish to subjoin two remarks, upon the *style* and the *arrangement* of Mr. Gibbon, in the antecedent volumes of his history.

The style of Mr. Gibbon has been much applauded; nor would we wish to detract greatly from its merit. But it has been applauded beyond its desert. It is often just, elegant, and manly; but is often also stiff, affected, and latinised, carrying the poor air of a translation, and forming harsh and unclassical combinations of words. Thus no shield, we are told, could sustain 'the impetuosity of the weight' of the Roman pilum, when it was launched at the enemy¹. It is not easy, we are also told, to 'appretiate the numbers in the Roman armies².' The savage independence of certain tribes, is said to '*describe* the doubtful limits of the Christian and Mahometan power³.' The Roman senators think it an honour, and al-

¹ V. i. p. 13.² p. 16.³ p. 23.

most an obligation, to 'adorn the splendour' of their age and country¹. We have persons 'driven by the *impulsion* of the present power²;' the command of the Prætorian guards, 'becoming 'into' the first office of the empire³; soldiers too little acquainted with certain virtues, 'to appreciate' them in others⁴; and the Germans abandoning 'the vast silence' of their woods⁵, an expression borrowed from Tacitus, who with his usual harshness of language, more than once expresses a deep silence by *vastum silentium*, and in English carrying an aspect of boyish vulgarity. And as, in one place, we have even 'more inferior⁶;' so we see that pert antithesis every where affected by Mr. Gibbon, which is so unbecoming the dignified vivacity of history.

But we have much more to censure, in Mr. Gibbon's arrangement of his materials. In page 1 of Vol. I. he sets out with declaring, that 'it is the design of *this and the succeeding chapters*, to describe the *prosperous* condition of the empire; and *afterwards*, from the death of Marcus Antoninus, to adduce the *most important circumstances* of its *decline and fall*.' Let us therefore examine the chapters of this very volume, and see how the execution comports with the design.

Chapters fourth and fifth give us the history of the empire, under the reigns of Commodus, Pertinax, and Severus. The account is pleasing and sensible, and the train of history judiciously dwelt

¹ p. 45. ² p. 122. ³ p. 127. ⁴ p. 172. ⁵ p. 227. ⁶ p. 272.
upon.

upon. But how are the principles of the decline and fall of the empire, at all unfolded in this account? How are they, in chapters sixth and seventh? These pursue the history through the elevation of Maximus, Balbinus, and the third Gordian, the deaths of the three Gordians, and the accession of Philip. And where is the *decline* and *fall* of the empire, in all this? *Nowhere*. We are reading the full history of the empire. We see nothing of its beginning to decline; we think nothing of its approaching fall; and this fall and decline are in reality not one degree more advanced, at the end of the seventh chapter, than they were at the beginning of the fourth. The chapters since, have only served to shew what the elevation of Galba, Otho, Vitellius, and Vespasian, had shewn strongly before, the arrogated superiority of the military over the civil power; and what the putting up of the throne to *auction* evinced more strikingly afterwards, the peculiar insolence of the Prætorian guards. All these chapters, therefore, should have been omitted; as, if proper in themselves, not giving us 'the important circumstances' of the empire's decline and fall, but *all* the circumstances of *all* the history; and as not very proper in themselves, as foreign to the design, and superfluous in the execution, of such a history. And we can only travel on in the work, sensible that so far we have been wandering out of our way; and hoping immediately to recover the right path, and pursue it steadily to the end of the volume.

C

Accordingly

Accordingly we enter upon the eighth chapter, but find ourselves diverted into an account of the rise, the principles, and the spirit, of the new Persian empire erected upon the Parthian. But how does this link connect itself, with the chain of declining empire at Rome? Only thus; a new enemy appears against the Romans, under the revived title of Persians. This is all the connexion, which it has with the history of the decline and fall of the empire. And, holding by this slender thread, does the author divert from the whole course of his history here; and wander away to describe an empire, that was only the old one under a new name. And his additional digression into a delineation of the Persian religion, is a striking proof of the injudiciousness of his management. This religion has not the smallest influence upon the history; it ought not therefore to have been dwelt upon by the historian. But such just laws of writing history, do not suit with the excentric genius of Mr. Gibbon. He lives to make excursions into geography, into metaphysics, into religion; and is always aiming a side-blow at Christianity. He has thus introduced into his history, a dissertation upon the Persian religion; which is all a mass of impertinence in itself, as a part of his history; and, as containing strokes of indirect attack upon Christianity, is much worse than impertinence, the impotent exertions of an infant against a giant.

In the same strain of excentricity Mr. Gibbon, in chapter ninth, again bursts from the orbit of his history,

history, and ranges into the interiors of Germany. He delineates the state of Germany before the reign of Decius; but his delineation is principally taken from Tacitus, *who wrote one hundred and fifty years before*. Nor can his account, so large as it is, be considered in any other light, than as an ill-judged excrescence upon the body of his work. Mr. Gibbon, either in a great want of judgment, or in a bravery of spirit that loves not to be controled by it, leaps over all the fences and bounds of legitimate history, and gives himself a free range in the wilds adjoining. And, in this mode of writing the history of the decline and fall of the empire, the author may leave his history perpetually, and *make the circuit of the globe*, in describing, delineating, and moralising upon, all the nations that form the frontier of the empire. Common-sense shews us, that such a conduct as Mr. Gibbon pursues is infinitely absurd; that a very different one should have been adopted by him; and that, as any new nations emerged to view in the current of the history, a short pause should have been made in the narration, the power, the skill, and the spirit of the strangers, should have been briefly and generally explained, and any qualities besides, that were necessary to the better understanding of the subsequent facts. All the other parts of their character, should have been left to display themselves by degrees, in the train of the military operations. Thus the stream of the history would have been suspended, only for a short period, for an obvious purpose, and for necessary information; and would then

have resumed its course, with the more force for the interruption. And these long and rambling dissertations of Mr. Gibbon, in which we lose sight of the decline and fall of the empire, and behind which even the whole empire itself disappears from our view; would have been totally precluded.

In chapter tenth, Mr. Gibbon returns from his philosophical and geographical excursions, to his history. He now gives us an account of the attacks made upon the empire, by the Goths, the Franks, and the Persians, in the reigns of Decius and others, to the reign of Gallienus; of the Goths and Franks; and of the rise of what are called the thirty tyrants. The history becomes tiresome, from its minuteness. And we still find ourselves grasping the whole vast bulk of the Roman history, instead of the mere history of its decline and fall.

In chapter the eleventh, we find ourselves more deluded than ever concerning the expected decline of the empire. This describes to us *the restoration* of the empire, made by Claudius and Aurelian, In all the preceding chapters indeed, we have not seen ourselves one foot nearer to the great causes and principles, that begun the decline, and terminated in the fall, of the empire. The civil wars of the first century, were to the full as destructive as those of the second and third. And *now* the bad effects of the reigns preceding, appear to be *cured* by the present reigns. So grossly injudicious is the *progress* of the history!

But chapter twelfth continues the detail, to the elevation of Dioclesian. Then we see ourselves
still

still farther off, from the decline and fall of the empire. The restoration of it by Claudius and Aurelian, is improved by Probus, and is pursued by Carinus. And the history is going most absurdly *retrograde in its motions*;

Downwards to climb, and backwards to advance.

Chapter thirteenth carries on the detail, to the abdication of Dioclesian. But we have the same complaint to make here, which we have repeated so often before. Except in some *reflections* at the end of the chapter, we see no symptoms in the history, of that decline and fall for which we have been preparing our minds so long. We see, indeed, the very contrary. The vigour of the preceding emperors is kept up by Dioclesian, and the empire is *considerably enlarged* to the east. Thus, as far as the facts which Mr. Gibbon lays before us, can give us an insight into the present state of the empire; we, who were called to the sickness, the death, and the burial of it, find ourselves employed by our inviter, in tracing the *grandeur*, and in following up the *enlargement*, of it. If these facts are not decisive evidences of its present state, what facts can be? And, if they are, why in the name of common-sense are they related by Mr. Gibbon?

Chapter fourteenth prosecutes the history, to the elevation of Constantine. Nor can we yet forbear the same complaint. We are not yet one inch nearer to the decline and fall of the empire, from any of the facts so particularly recited here. We

have only a tax imposed upon Italy, a country that had long been exempt from taxes, which could have no influence upon the duration or stability of the whole state; and a repetition of those civil wars, which had subsisted as frequently and as destructively before, and of which if the mere repetition could give them a place in his history, as weakening more and more the internal resources of the country, he ought to have equally taken in those of Vespasian, Vitellius, Otho, and Galba, and so begun with the beginnings of the empire. And, by a singular addition to the continued injudiciousness before, at the close of this chapter we see the decline and fall of the empire, farther removed from us than it was at the end of the last. The plan of government begun by Dioclesian, and pursued to the present period, that of creating two emperors, and appointing two delegates under them; is now all overthrown. And the many dangers that threatened to result from it, are now all precluded by the exaltation of Constantine to the whole undivided empire.

Chapter fifteenth forms another digression. For the last five chapters, Mr. Gibbon has kept with some regularity to the clue of history; though it is a history of facts, all alien from the purpose of his work, and indeed shewing the very reverse of what he means to shew. But he here resumes his *exorbitant* love of digression, dissertation, and philosophising. He here rambles away from his history, to trace through a length of labyrinths the progress of Christianity in the empire, before the Conversion
of

of Constantine. In the general history of the empire, this departure of the emperor from the old faith to a new religion, is undoubtedly a very memorable incident, that ought to be explained at full length, because of its consequences to the state. But, in a history of "the decline and fall" only of the empire, it is of little or no consequence. The secret or open diffusion of this new religion, had not the slightest influence upon the general fabric; so as to bring on a decline, or to hasten a fall. It sapped none of its political foundations. It tore down none of its political pillars. It even must have had a very contrary effect; a tendency to support the superstructure, by strengthening the foundations. It introduced a stricter and severer morality, among the great body of its subjects. And it thus tended greatly, to recall the best manners of the republic; to heighten them infinitely, in their comprehension and efficacy; so to renew with an addition of energy, the vital spirit of the whole empire; and to give it a free and supernatural principle of seminal vigour. So progressively injudicious and absurd, is the conduct of this history! So much does one chapter rise superior to another, in contrariety to its design, and in preposterousness from its own execution!

We thus reach chapter the sixteenth and last. This shews us the conduct of the emperors towards the rising religion of Christianity, from Nero down to Constantine; and is merely an account of the Ten Persecutions, as they are generally called. But let us ask once more, What concern has all

this with the decline and fall of the empire? The subject, with which we set out, is all gone from our view. It is whirled away as by the force of magic. And we have been wandering into a mixed wilderness of facts and speculations, that relate only to the change of its religion. Instead of a regular history of facts, that point out the principles of dissolution in the empire, and explain the progress of their operation on the body politic of Rome; we are treated with a *dissertation on ecclesiastical history*, and a dissertation calculated only by a misrepresentation of facts, and a falsification of sentiments, by sly touches of sarcasm at one time, and by bolder strokes of effrontery at another, to restore the foolishness of Paganism upon the ruins of Christianity; to tear down this *sun of the human system* from its sphere in the universe, and so reduce the moral world into its ancient chaos again.

From this useful analysis of the first volume, we see the general folly of it in a glaring light. The whole is evidently in one gross contradiction to its prefixed title, and in one continued violation of its professed design. And having thus laid before my readers my ideas, with regard to the matter and the manner of Mr. Gibbon in the previous volumes of his history, by a pretty full dissection of the first of them; I shall now proceed, to a consideration of the present volumes,

CHAPTER

CHAPTER THE SECOND.

IN the general preface to these three volumes, I meet with the following passage; which claims a particular notice from me.

‘ Were I ambitious of any other patron than the public,’ says Mr. Gibbon, ‘ I would inscribe this work to a statesman, who, in a long, a stormy, and at length an unfortunate administration, had many political opponents, almost without a personal enemy; who has retained, in his fall from power, many faithful and disinterested friends; and who, under the pressure of severe infirmity, enjoys the lively vigour of his mind, and the felicity of his incomparable temper. LORD NORTH will permit me to express the feelings of friendship, in the language of truth; but even truth and friendship should be silent, if he still dispensed the favours of the crown.’

This is seemingly well said. In appearance it does honour to Lord North, and honour to Mr. Gibbon. And it strongly reminds us of that honest burst of generosity in Mr. Pope, amidst all the cunning and meanness of his artificial character; when, in 1721, he addressed the Earl of Oxford in the following lines:

In

In vain to deserts thy retreat is made,
 The muse attends thee to the silent shade :
 'Tis hers the brave man's latest steps to trace,
 Rejudge his acts, and dignify disgrace.
 When int'rest calls off all her sneaking train,
 And all th' oblig'd desert, and all the vain ;
 She waits or to the scaffold or the cell,
 When the last ling'ring friend has bid farewell.
 Ev'n now she shades thy ev'ning walk with bays,
 (No hireling she, no prostitute to praise) ;
 Ev'n now, observant of the parting ray,
 Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day ;
 Thro' fortune's cloud one truly great can see,
 Nor fears to tell that MORTIMER is he.

Here we see the poet and the historian seemingly contending with each other, in delicacy of attention to their own honour, and in dignity of sentiment towards an ejected minister. But Mr. Gibbon's apparent generosity of conduct, loses all its force with those ; who know the original enmity of his spirit to Lord North, and the sudden conversion of that enmity into friendship. And I therefore lay the following anecdote before my readers, assuring them that I firmly believe it to be all true. In June 1781 Mr. Fox's library came to be sold. Amongst his other books, the first volume of Mr. Gibbon's history was brought to the hammer. In the blank leaf of this was a note, in the handwriting of Mr. Fox ; stating a remarkable declaration of our historian at a well-known tavern in Pall-Mall, and contrasting it with Mr. Gibbon's political conduct afterwards. ' The author,' it observed, ' at Brookes's said, That *there was no salvation for this country, until SIX HEADS* of the
 ' PRINCIPAL

' PRINCIPAL persons in administration,' LORD NORTH being then prime minister, ' WERE LAID UPON THE TABLE. Yet,' as the observation added, ' *eleven* days afterwards, this same gentleman *accepted a place of a lord of trade* under those very ministers, and *has acted with them ever since.*' This extraordinary anecdote, thus recorded, very naturally excited the attention of the purchasers. Numbers wished to have in their own possession, such an *honourable* testimony from Mr. Fox, in *favour* of Mr. Gibbon. The contention for it rose to a considerable height. And the volume, by the aid of this manuscript addition to it, was sold for three guineas. From such a state of savage hostility in Mr. Gibbon, did the rod of this ministerial Hermes charm him down, in *eleven days* only; and change the man who stood, as it were, with his axe in his hand, ready to behead him and five of his associates, into a sure friend; a friend *in* power; and—now the spirit of ambition is forced to sleep in the breast of Mr. Gibbon, and he himself is to obliged to retire into Switzerland, a friend *out* of it.

THE FIRST

chapter of this volume [chap. thirty-ninth in the series of the volumes] contains the history of Theodoric, the Gothic sovereign of Italy. But the history *at first* is so broken, short, and uninteresting; that the reader becomes tired at the very outset. This arises principally, we believe, from the imperfectness of the original notices. Yet, from whatever it arises, it has a very unpropitious influence upon the present chapter.

We see a set of barbarians moving before us, of whom we know little, and for whom we care less; doing nothing, either to attract our attention or to provoke our regard. This disgust, however, goes off by degrees. Theodoric, reigning peaceably in Italy, becomes in some measure a favourite with us; and the deaths of Boethius and Symmachus interest us in their favour.

In one place Nardini is cited for saying, what he does not say. 'These horses of Monte Cavallo' 'at Rome,' Mr. Gibbon tell us in a note, 'had been transported from Alexandria to the baths of Constantine (Nardini, p. 188)'. Yet, what are the very words of Nardini? I have not the original Italian by me; but in Grævius's translation of the work into Latin, they are these: '*Panvinus, parte primâ de Rep. Romanâ, a Constantino Alexandriâ deportatos asserit, et in Thermis ejus positos; quod vero proximum videtur*'.² Nardini, we see, does not assert the point himself; he only cites Panvinus for asserting it. And this assertion, he adds, 'seems to be nearest to the truth.' We mention not this instance, as any striking deviation in Mr. Gibbon from his cited authorities. We notice it only as a small one; as a slight evidence of that want of accuracy in him, which we marked in the first volume. And a trifling one of this nature, where no prejudice could interpose, and no unfaithfulness take place, is the best evidence of the general inaccuracy of his references.

¹ p. 26. ² Grævius, iv. 1098.

In another place Mr. Gibbon speaks of Ennodius, as ‘the bishop of Pavia; I mean the ecclesiastic who wished to be a bishop’.¹ This is so darkly worded, that it leaves the reader without a meaning. Nor can he understand it, till he comes to a subsequent page. There he finds that, ‘two or three years afterwards, the orator [Ennodius] was rewarded with the bishopric of Pavia’.² And then, for the first time, he observes that Mr. Gibbon intended to tell us before, Ennodius was *then* seeking the bishopric which he *now* obtained.—— ‘Theodoric’s march’ is said to be ‘*supplied* and illustrated by Ennodius’;³ where the author means, that the *account* of it is ‘*supplied*,’ and the *course* of it ‘*illustrated*,’ by Ennodius.——The wife or concubine of Theodoric is said, to have met his flying troops at the entrance of their camp, and to have turned them back by her reproaches. ‘She presented, and almost displayed,’ adds a note, ‘the original recess’.⁴ Here the obscurity may be pardoned perhaps, for the sake of the modesty. But the modesty might have been retained, and the obscurity avoided. It is in that page, where we note ‘the indecency of the women on the ramparts, who had revealed their most secret charms to the eyes of the assailants’.⁵——He mentions ‘the volume of public epistles, composed by Cassiodorus in the royal name,’ as ‘having obtained *more implicit credit* than they seem to *deserve*’.⁶ Yet, throughout the whole

¹ p. 3.² p. 13.³ p. 10.⁴ p. 12.⁵ p. 108—109.⁶ p. 13—14.

chapter afterwards¹, he builds his history upon the groundwork of these very epistles; without *one* hint of doubt concerning the author's knowledge, and without *one* shadow of derogation from his veracity.—We have also this *petty* stroke of arrogance: 'I will neither *bear* nor reconcile the arguments,' &c.²—Theodoric is said to have 'loved, the virtues *which he possessed*, and the talents of which he was destitute³.' The meaning is obscured by the defect in the language. The sentence should have said, that he 'loved' *in others* 'the virtues which he possessed' *himself*, &c.—Theodoric is likewise said very harshly, to have '*imprinted the footsteps* of a conqueror on the Capitoline hill⁴;' when he should have been declared only, to have *set the foot* of a conqueror upon it. In the same page Mr. Gibbon speaks thus, concerning the cloacæ or common-sewers at Rome: 'How such works could be executed by a king of Rome, is yet a problem.' This is not ill said; but the observation ought to have been carried much farther. Historical scepticism is the natural exertion, of a mind vigorous and thinking; while the scepticism of religion, is the mark generally of a head enslaved to the tyranny of the passions, and reduced by it into a religious debility. In reading the *earlier* annals of the Romans, we meet with incidents that no *sober* credulity can ad-

¹ In pages 16, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 34, 37, 40, and 41.

² p. 21.

³ p. 23.

⁴ p. 25.

mit. We see a city, that was reared only by a few fugitives, in the space only of *five* reigns become so exceedingly populous, according to the *best* and *oldest* accounts of the Romans themselves; as to contain within it *eighty thousand men capable of bearing arms*¹; and consequently, of all ages, not less than *four or five hundred thousand persons*. And, in the reign immediately *preceding*, we see those sewers constructed, which existed in the days of Pliny the admiration of the *imperial* Romans; which continue the wonder of all the curious world, to this day; and the cleansing and repairing of which, when they had been once neglected and choaked, cost the Romans no less than *a thousand talents*², or about *two hundred thousand pounds* of our money. These historical *miracles*, having no *supernatural* authority to attest them, carry such a monstrous incredibility with them; as must overset every common measure of faith, and shock even credulity itself.

THE SECOND

chapter, or chapter fortieth, is an account of Justinian and his queen, his court, his fortresses, his introduction of silk-worms, his suppression of the schools at Athens, his ending the succession of consuls at Rome, &c. &c. &c. But, in all this accumulation of miscellaneous matter, how do we trace the decline and fall of the empire? Except in some incidental points concerning his fortresses, we see nothing in the whole, that marks with the slightest

¹ Livy, i. 44. from Fabius Pictor.

² Grævius, iii. 777.

line of fact the falling, or even the declining, frame of the empire. And, in the second page of the first volume, we were assured that we should have only 'the most important circumstances of its decline and fall.' So different from the promise is the performance! And so forgetful is the author of his own purpose and plan!

The manner too is full of short, quick turns, that give us the pointed brevity, and frequent obscurity of Tacitus. These repeatedly stop the advance of the reader. He is obliged to pause and examine, before he can proceed. And these frequent *rubs* in the course of the reading, give a disagreeableness to the movements of the history. The author also adds to this disagreeableness, by another circumstance in his conduct. He writes frequently to *his own ideas* only; and reflects not on the ideas of his reader. He therefore throws out allusions, that are not understood as they arise, that perplex the memory, and that embarrass the judgment. And the narration, if narration it can be called, is still uninteresting. It has, indeed, too much of *dissertation* in it. The whole is little more, than a *dissertation upon the history*. And it is this, which gives a languor and a feebleness to the pages, that the incidents of history would not have given.

In one page, Mr. Gibbon lays open the lascivious character of Theodora, the queen of Justinian. He gives us indeed the most notorious acts of her profligacy, as he says himself, 'veiled in the obscurity of a learned language.' But he produces

the passages at full length, when he needed only to have hinted at them; and when a modest man would have done so. He even gives us a repetition of passages. This shews his heart to have been delighted with the subject. And he even subjoins a note in English to one of them, in order to point it out more fully to the notice of his reader.

The language has the same faults as before. Proclus is 'the friend of Justinian, and the enemy of every other adoption'; that is, an enemy to the adoption of any other person as heir to the empire.

—We have also these words: 'their religion, an honourable problem, betrays occasional conformity, with a secret attachment to paganism'.

What is an honourable problem? Their 'occasional conformity to Christianity,' with their 'secret attachment' to paganism? But how is this 'honourable?' And if so, how is it a 'problem?'

—He speaks of the priests and their relics, which had been interposed between two parties of combatants, in order to separate *them*; as 'interposed to separate the bloody conflict' itself.

—He calls the web of the silkworm, its 'golden tomb'.

He repeatedly speaks of 'the education' of *silkworms*; and calls the straits of Bosphorus and the Hellespont,

without any qualifying expression, 'the gates of the city' Constantinople.

—He says, 'a whole people, the manufacturers of Tyre and Berytus, was reduced to extreme misery'.

—He mentions a man, whose 'style was scarcely legible'.

¹ P. 45. ² p. 48. ³ p. 67. ⁴ p. 71. ⁵ p. 78. ⁶ *ibid.*
⁷ p. 84. ⁸ p. 86.

A plan is said to be 'described', when the author means *drawn*.—Xenophon, we are told, 'supposes in his romance the same barbarians, 'against whom he had fought in his retreat'.—We are informed, that the Athenians, 'about thirty 'thousand males, condensed within the period of a 'single life the genius of ages and millions'.—And finally, says Mr. Gibbon, 'I regret this 'chronology, so far preferable,' &c⁴. when he ought to have said, 'I regret the *disuse* of this chronology,' &c.

'I regret [the disuse of] this chronology,' of computing from the creation of the world, 'so far 'preferable to our double and perplexed method, 'of counting backwards and forwards the years 'before and after the Christian æra.' Mr. Gibbon then adds, as many authors have added before him, that 'in the West, the Christian æra was first 'invented in the sixth century;' and that 'it was 'propagated in the eighth by the authority and 'writings of venerable Bede'. The assertion concerning Bede, as if he was the first who used the Christian æra, is surely as false as it is common. Bede only used the æra, *as others had used it before him*. His 'authority,' therefore, did not recommend it to the world. A Saxon of Northumbria was not likely, to have known such an 'authority.' He found it already 'propagated.' It came recommended to him, by the 'authority' of the preceding users. And he accordingly uses it in his

¹ P. 93. ² p. 105. ³ p. 112. ⁴ p. 121. ⁵ *ibid*.

Chronicon, without the least notice previously concerning it, as what was common to the writers, and familiar to the readers, of his age and country; coupling it as it had been used to be coupled, with the antecedent æra of the creation of the world. In this manner he enters upon what he calls his

‘ Anno ‘ SEXTA ÆTAS;
 ‘ Mundi Christi Anno Cæsaris Augusti—, Jesus
 ‘ 3952. 1. Christus, filius Dei, sextam
 ‘ mundi ætatem suo conse-
 ‘ cravit adventu¹.’

First invented by Dionysius Exiguus in 525, it was soon adopted, no doubt, as an useful *binge* of chronology, upon which it could conveniently turn, to look either backward or forward; became *general* upon the *continent*, in conjunction with the old one; and *therefore* was used by Bede in this island, with all that apparent ease, with which our modern writers use it at present.

Mr. Gibbon speaks of that asserted repetition of Archimedes's burning-glasses by Proclus, in these terms: ‘ A machine was fixed on the walls of
 ‘ the city, consisting of an HEXAGON mirror of po-
 ‘ lished brass,’ &c. And the note annexed tells us, that ‘ Tzetzes describes the artifice of these
 ‘ burning-glasses².’ Mr. Gibbon therefore refers to Tzetzes, for his account of them. Yet an unlucky blunder in his *real* author, detects his delusive

¹ Smith's Opera Bedæ, p. 16.

² p. 89.

reference to the *nominal* one. The words of Tzetzes are these :

Ως Μαρκελλος δ' απείλησε βολην εκεινας τοξοι,
Εξαγων οντι καλοπρον ειελθηνεν ο γεγων.

which, translated, run thus ;

When Marcellus removed the ships a bow-shot off,
Old Archimedes actually brought out a mirror and fixed it.

But where is this mirror said to be, as Mr. Gibbon denominates it, an ' hexagon ?' In these very lines, *as Mr. Gibbon renders them.* The word εξαγων in the second line, he considers as εξαγωνος ; and the *production* of the mirror he interprets into the *sexangular* nature of it. Nor is this all. The blunder is not *his own* ; he derives it from the hand of another. M. de Buffon, says Mr. Dutens, ' relating this passage in his Memoirs of the Academy for the year 1747, p. 99, speaks of a hexagon mirror, though Tzetzes mentions no such thing ; that celebrated academician, or the person who communicated to him this passage, certainly mistook the word εξαγων, which signifies *educens*, for εξαγωνος, a hexagon.' And, as this produces a most ridiculous proof of the ignorance of M. Buffon and of Mr. Gibbon in that very language of Greek which they pretend to translate ; so it shews Mr. Gibbon in a still more ridiculous light to us, citing Buffon though he refers to Tzetzes, construing Tzetzes only by the translation of Buffon, and exposing his mode of managing his quotations in general, by this detected instance of his conduct.

' Dutens's Inquiries into the Discoveries attributed to the Moderns. London, 1769, p. 325—326.

The THIRD,

or forty-first chapter.—Mr. Gibbon having, in the three first volumes, deduced the history of the empire to its fall in the *West*, was now to pursue it to its equal fall in the *East*. But does he do so? No. The very first chapter of this volume, carries us directly back into the *West* again. It takes us even into Italy. It there gives us the *subsequent* history, of the late capital of the *West*; its history, *after* it has *ceased* to be the capital, when it is no longer the metropolis even of Italy itself, and when it only ranks as second to Ravenna. This *post-obit* kind of history is exceedingly strange. It shews the historian, to have either fixed no limits to his excursions, or to have slighted them. But he had first fixed and then slighted. In the preface to this very volume he says, that he ‘now discharges his *promise*, and completes his *design*, of writing the history of the *decline* and *fall* of the Roman empire, both in the *West* and the *East*.’ Yet, in his very first chapter afterwards, he gives us a long account of what happened in the *West*, in Italy, and at Rome; when the empire had already declined and fallen there. His whole chapter is a detail of events, in which the Roman empire had not the slightest concern; as they are merely the history of those, who had previously pulled down the western empire, and merely the victories of those, who now conquered the conquerors of the empire. But this third chapter at once partakes in the fault of the first, and varies it considerably. It relates the transactions of Belisarius, in reducing those who

had rent Carthage and Italy from the western empire, and in annexing both again to the eastern. We thus see the *decline* and *fall* of the empire all in an *inverted* position. We behold that very empire of the West, which we had piously buried in the grave, and over which we had sung a melancholy *requiem*; raised by the hand of miraculous violence from the earth, and brought upon the stage again. And nothing surely can equal the absurdity of this conduct in the historian, except that dramatical stroke of Dryden's, in which one of the *stage-dead* cries out to the man who would have carried him off;

————— Hold, you damn'd confounded dog,
I am to *rise* and *speake the epilogue*.

We are told, that the Goths and Vandals had obtained 'a legal establishment' in Italy and Africa; and that 'the *titles* which Roman victory had *inscribed*, were erased with equal justice by the sword 'of the barbarians'.' Here we have a remarkable equivocation, in the use of a single word. *Title* is used by the author for an *inscription*, when he actually means a *right*.—We hear of 'a deep trench, which was *prolonged* at first in *perpendicular*, and afterwards in parallel, lines, to cover the 'wings of an army'.' What is the *prolongation* of a trench in *perpendicular*, as opposed to *parallel*, lines?—The Roman infantry 'yielded to the 'more prevailing use and reputation of the cavalry', that is, we *believe*, were not in such frequent use and high reputation as the cavalry.—Pharaz 'expected, during a winter siege, the operation

¹ p. 122.

² p. 128.

³ p. 130.

'ration

'ration of distress on the mind of the Vandal king'; that is, he waited for it.—We have this *elegant* jest: 'Labat reckoned at Rome one hundred and thirty eight thousand five hundred and sixty-eight Christian souls, besides eight or ten thousand Jews—*without souls*?'—O *lepidum caput*!

There is a quick, glancing turn of reflection in the author, that very frequently throws the reader out in the pursuit, and leaves him behind. This is one of the many touches of Tacitus, in Mr. Gibbon. And it is marked, as in Tacitus, by a hasty abruptness of ideas, and an involving darkness of words.—Thus 'the martial train, which attended Belisarius's footsteps' in the streets of Constantinople, is said to have '*left his person more accessible than in a day of battle*'. What does this mean?—Thus also 'Theodosius had been educated in the Eunomian heresy; the African voyage was consecrated by the baptism and auspicious name of the first follower who embarked; and the proselyte was adopted into the family of his spiritual parents, Belisarius and Antonina'. This is a sentence *Thebano ænigmate digna*.

The author is also involved himself at times, in the cloud which he spreads over his readers.—We are told that Belisarius, discovering his wife and an almost naked youth by themselves in a subterranean chamber, '*consented to disbelieve the evidence of his own senses*'. But this *positive* consent is

* p. 149.

* p. 179.

* p. 202—203.

* p. 205.

* p. 205.

immediately afterwards stated, as a *doubtful* one, 'From this pleasing, and *perhaps* voluntary delusion,' adds Mr. Gibbon, 'Belisarius was awakened,' &c. And, to complete the contradiction, we afterwards return to the positive again, and are told that his 'credulity appears to have been singular'.——'In the country between the Elbe and the Oder,' says the text, 'several populous villages of Lusatia *are inhabited by the Vandals*; they *still preserve* their language, their customs, and the purity of their blood; support, with some impatience, the Saxon or Prussian yoke; and serve, with secret and voluntary allegiance, the descendant of their ancient kings, who, in his garb and present fortune, is confounded with the meanest of his vassals².' This is a most extraordinary relation indeed. It is evidently of the same fabric, with a community of *Greeks* still talking their native language in the south of Italy; a race of *Cimbri*, equally talking theirs in the north of Italy; both noticed by men who *have never seen either*, but both unknown to their very neighbours; and, what is a proper accompaniment to both, with the invisible army at Knightsbridge. And Mr. Gibbon here shews us that weakness of historical credulity, which often attends the most vigorous exertors of religious infidelity. We are gravely told by him also, in a note subjoined; that, 'from the mouth of the great elector (in 1687), Tollius describes *the secret royalty*, and *the rebellious spirit*, of the Vandals of

¹ p. 207.² p. 155.

' Brandenburg,

‘Brandenburgh, who could muster five or six thousand men,’ &c. Thus this unknown race of Vandals, with their unknown sovereign at the head and at the tail of them, which was revealed to the eyes of Europe for the first time, by ‘the great elector in the year 1687;’ has strangely sunk behind the veil again, and has been ever since as invisible as they were before. The mountains of India, that have so long concealed the pigmies in their secret vales, stretch their long arms into Lusatia, and hide a pigmy race of Vandals in their deserts. Lusatia, indeed, might be removed half the circumference of the globe from us; by the turn and tenour of such a wild discovery, as this. But, after all, the understanding of Mr. Gibbon seems to awake a little, from its antiquarian dream. And to the contradiction of all, that he has said in the text above, and in the note before, he adds immediately afterwards; that ‘the *veracity*, not of the Elector, but of Tollius, *may justly be suspected*.’ He thus comes at last to *suspect* the *truth*, of what he himself *has asserted for truth*. The whole is a mere fiction, no doubt; fabricated either by Tollius himself, or, what is much more probable, in some jocular moment imposed upon Tollius by ‘the great elector.’

The

* To the EDITOR of the ENGLISH REVIEW.

SIR,

In your continuation of the Strictures on Mr. Gibbon's History, I find that you attack the account this writer gives, of a small tribe of Vandals who inhabit part of Lusatia, and chiefly

The FOURTH,

or forty-second chapter, contains some intimations concerning the Lombards, some concerning the Bulgarians

chiefly that part which is subject to the Elector of Saxony. Whatever may be Mr. Gibbon's mistakes in other respects, in this he is right enough. I will not answer for the truth, 'of their serving still the descendant of their ancient kings;' at least the circumstance is unknown to me; and I have never heard it mentioned by any one of that little nation, of which I once knew many individuals. The people certainly exist, and are called in Saxony *Wenden*, i. e. Wendts, or Vandals, or Wendish. They are chiefly peasants; uncouth and uncivilised, and extremely tenacious of their language, their ancient customs, and manners. Their language is equally different from the German, and from any language derived from the Latin; in short, it is a branch of the Sclavonian. Many of them are entirely ignorant of the German, and consequently debarred from all sources of information. They have, in their own language, some books of devotion, and a New Testament; but I do not recollect, whether they have the Old Testament. They send constantly a certain number of young men to the university of Leipzig, many of whom I have known. These, when among themselves, always spoke their native language; and every Saturday one of them preaches, in Wendish, a sermon in the university church, by way of practising his future destination.

The existence of these Vandals is by no means unknown in this country. Some years ago I was asked about them, by a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Eton, who is known for his researches into various languages. I procured him a certain number of radical verbs, some passages of the New Testament, and the Lord's Prayer; and he instantly declared (what I knew very well) the language to be a branch of the Sclavonian.

If you should think it worth your while, Sir, to insert this into your Review; I will add here part of the Lord's Prayer, which

Bulgarians and Slavonians, some concerning the Turks, the Abyssinians, &c.; and an account of a war

which is very different indeed from that of the Germans, by whom they are surrounded on every side :

‘ Neisch wotze kizszy ty we ne bessach szweczene bycz
‘ broje me no isschindz knam fwoje kralen stwo : twoja wola
‘ szo sfain kesiz na nebiu tak feisch na femo.’

Pardon me, Sir, for troubling you with this letter, which, as it tends to information, I thought would not be disagreeable to you from

Dec. 3d, 1788.

A Reader of the English Review.

To the EDITORS of the ENGLISH REVIEW.

GENTLEMEN,

A correspondent, in your last Review, having doubted whether the Bible has been translated into that dialect of the Slavonian, which is spoken in Upper Lusatia; I can inform him, that such an one was printed at Budissen or Bautzew, in quarto, in 1728, and in a smaller form in 1742. This translation was made from Luther's, by four clergymen, natives of that country, who appear to have executed their task with very great ability and zeal. Having determined on this laudable undertaking, they met at Budissen, and agreed what part of the work each of them should respectively take. They entered upon it April 14, 1716, and brought it to a conclusion September 27, 1727. During this period they held forty-five meetings, each of which generally lasted three days; for the purpose of mutually discussing the sense of difficult texts, collating their translation with the Slavonian, Polish, Bohemian, and other versions, and revising every part with the utmost care and attention.

The Wenden, or, as they were anciently called, Sorabi, and more properly, in their own language, Sferbi, became, it is probable, early converts to Christianity. Bishop Otho, who, in the reign of the emperor Lotharius II. at the beginning of the twelfth century, travelled from Bamberg into Pomerania to propagate

war between the Romans and the Persians. But it is made up generally of such petty parts, intimations
so

propagate the Christian faith in those parts; is said, in passing through Lusatia, to have completed the conversion of the inhabitants of that country from paganism. It is certain, that they renounced the errors of the Church of Rome, soon after Luther opposed them with so much success; and embraced the doctrines of that great reformer. Little, however, was done to furnish them with religious instruction, by the publication of books in their own proper dialect, till the year 1703; when the pious munificence of a noble female, procured them a translation of the Psalms of David, and, three years after, that of the New Testament. The inhabitants of Lower Lusatia speak a dialect, different in some respects from that abovementioned. The New Testament has been translated into it. I forbear to add more on this subject. If you think the above worthy a place in your Journal, you are welcome to it from

Your constant reader,

Jan 19, 1789.

OXONIENSIS.

To the EDITOR of the ENGLISH REVIEW.

SIR,

Having just read a letter in your postscript to the last Review, calculated to correct a slight notice in your Reviewer's animadversions upon Mr. Gibbon; I beg leave to enter my protest, against the correction.

Your Reviewer observed a strange sort of credulity in Mr. Gibbon, who said 'several populous villages of Lusatia were inhabited by *Vandals*;' even now. This assertion however, adds your letter-writer, is true. 'Whatever may be Mr. Gibbon's mistakes in other respects,' he says, 'in this he is right enough.' Let us therefore see how he proves his point.

These *VANDALS*, Mr. Gibbon tells us, '*serve with secret or voluntary allegiance the descendant of their ancient kings, who, in his garb and present fortunes, is confounded with the meanest of his vassals.*' Who then is there, that must not laugh with the Reviewer,

so uninteresting, and incidents so indecisive, that the history becomes dull and drawling. The rays of

Reviewer, at 'this *unknown* race of VANDALS, with their *unknown* sovereign at the *head* and at the *tail* of them." Even your letter-writer cannot assert *this* great and striking circumstance, to be true. 'I will not answer for the truth,' he honestly informs us, 'of their serving the descendant of their ancient kings;' and much less can he answer for their serving him 'with secret or voluntary allegiance,' and of his being, 'in garb and present fortunes, confounded with the meanest of his vassals.' He adds also thus: 'At least the circumstance is *unknown* to me; and I have *never* heard it *mentioned* by any one.' The letter-writer, therefore, gives up all the singular and marvellous circumstances of the story at once.

Yet he *asserts* the *general* position to be true. But how does he *prove* it to be so? By this extraordinary mode of reasoning. 'The people certainly exist,' he avers. Yet *what* is the people? 'A small tribe of VANDALS,' he answers; 'who inhabit part of Lusatia, and chiefly that part which is subject to the Elector of Saxony.' What then is the evidence for this tribe of VANDALS? It follows thus: 'They are called in Saxony WENDEN, *i. e.* Wendts, or Vandal, or Wendish.' The author thus *assumes* the one only point, which he was to prove. And the VANDALICK origin is *shewn*, by an arbitrary conversion of *Wenden* into *Vandals*.

Nor is this conversion merely arbitrary. It is, also, historically false. This author has not yet learned, that there was actually a tribe of VENEDI in antient Germany. Tacitus speaks of them particularly thus: 'Pucinorum, Venedorumque, et Fennorum nationes, Germanis an Sarmatis ascribam, dubito,' &c. (De Mor. Germ. 46). Those *Wendts* therefore, if their appellation be national and antient, are apparently derived from the *Venedi*. And their very language confirms this obvious etymology. 'Their language,' the letter-writer assures us, 'is—a branch of the *Sclavonian*.' In exact conformity with this says Jornandes, concerning 'Venidarum natio populosa—; quorum

of historical light in the whole, are so many, so faint, and so straggling; that they little illuminate

‘ quorum nomina, licet nunc per varias familias et loca mutantur, principaliter tamen *Sclavi* et Antes nominantur.’

But were not, it may be asked by the pertinacity of disputation, the *Venedi* and the *Vandals* the same? Certainly not, upon any principles of *historical* identity. The *Venedi* are noticed by Tacitus, as on the doubtful confines of Sarmatia and Germany. Pliny, who may be considered as a cotemporary with Tacitus, speaks to the same effect: ‘ quidam hæc habitari ad Vistulam usque fluvium, a Sarmatis, *Venedis*, Scyris, Hiris, tradunt’ (iv. 13). And yet Pliny himself speaks of the *Vandals*, as totally different: ‘ Germanorum genera v, *Vindili*, quorum pars Burgundiones, Varini, Carini, Guttones’ (iv. 14). These two names, we see, were cotemporary. That of *Vandals* was a generic appellation, including the Guttones, the Carini, the Varini, and the Burgundiones. And that of *Venedi* was a specific one, totally distinct from it and from all.

Your letter-writer, then, has failed egregiously in his attempt to assist Mr. Gibbon in this moment of distress. But, what is very remarkable, Mr. Gibbon himself declines his assistance. The writer was not at all aware of this. Yet it is very certain. Mr. Gibbon acknowledges expressly in a note at the end, as the Reviewer has observed, that ‘ the veracity—of ‘ *Tollius*,’ the relater of the story, ‘ may justly be suspected.’ He thus dashes the whole anecdote at once, out of the system of *real* history; and ranks it among the dubious and suspected incidents of man, those thin shades and spectres of history, that float in a kind of neutral state between existence and non-entity. And, by this movement of dexterity, he steals out at the back-door, while the letter-writer is waiting for him at the fore-door; and slips off from him, and from his own assertion, together.

Rebus omisiss,

Atria servantem postico fallit *amicum*.

Jan. 4, 1789.

Temple.

I am, Sir, yours,

Another Reader of the *English Review*.

the

the reader, and never *warm* him. Nor have we a single trace of the main subject, the decline and fall of the empire; except in sudden incursions of hostility and in temporary cessions of territory. But we mark a plain consciousness in the author, that he is deviating from the prescribed and proper line of his history in all this. He accordingly apologises for his conduct, in one part of it thus. 'This narrative of *obscure* and *remote* events,' he says, 'is not *foreign* to the decline and fall of the Roman empire'. And he assigns a reason for it, which refers to his account of the Abyssinians: 'If a Christian power had been maintained in Arabia,' by the Abyssinians marching into it; 'Mahomet must have been crushed in his cradle, and Abyssinia would have prevented a revolution, which has changed the civil and religious state of the world.' But surely this reason is as poor in itself, as it is narrow in its extent. If the Christians of Abyssinia *had* marched into Arabia, *had* reduced the country, and *had* kept possession of it; *then* they would *either* have crushed Mahomet, *or* been expelled by him. This is all the consequence that would have ensued. That they *must* have crushed Mahomet, is an assertion equally without authority, and without probability. Mahomet would probably have assumed a new shape. And he, who propagated his religion with the sword, would with his sword have first vindicated the *freedom* of his country, and then

given it his religion, with a higher authority and a quicker efficacy. The spirit of philosophising in history, is often asleep in those who profess it most. But even if the prevented invasion of Arabia, *had* it taken place, *would* have crushed Mahomet, and prevented all his operations; is this a sufficient justification of Mr. Gibbon, for entering into a 'narrative of obscure and remote events?' Are all the incidents, however 'remote' and however 'obscure,' that would have prevented (if they had happened) the main object of any history; to be recorded in the history itself? Is the war of Cæsar in Gaul, for instance, to be described in a 'narrative of events,' by the historian of his expedition into Britain? Had Ariovistus's invasion of Gaul been successful, Cæsar 'must have been crushed in his cradle;' and Germany 'would have prevented a revolution, which changed the civil and religious state of our island world.' An historian therefore, who had undertaken to delineate the *decline* and *fall* of the *British* empire in this island, would upon Mr. Gibbon's principles and performance be fully justified; if he should give a 'narrative of' those 'remote' events, and even step still further aside, to describe the court of Ariovistus and the country of Germany. And no one period of the Roman history could be written, without a 'narrative' of the period or periods immediately preceding; exactly as many of our old chroniclers cannot enter upon the history of their own country, without giving us all the general history of man preceding, and going previously from

from Adam down to Cassivelaun. All indeed, that is requisite to be done in every history, is to generalise the incidents that happen before the commencement of it, and have any influence, either preventive or operative, upon it. If their influence is operative, they should be placed in a direct point of general view; if it is only preventive, they should be very slightly touched, or indeed not touched at all. And, as Mr. Gibbon could not but see this, because it is what we may justly call the *common sense* of historical composition; so he actually saw it, and therefore promised to give us only 'the important circumstances,' and (which is more) only 'the most' important, in the 'decline and fall' of the empire. He was to cut off all the circumstances, even in the immediate history of its decline and fall that were not *peculiarly* important. He was doubly therefore, to cut off all circumstances of 'obscure and remote events,' that only affected the decline and fall of the empire distantly. And he was tenfold more to cut off all such, as merely carried a *preventive* influence with them; as would certainly, if they had happened, have prevented a formidable enemy from rising; or as *might probably* have done so. But Mr. Gibbon has neglected equally what he saw, what he promised, and what he should have done. He ranges like a great comet, without line or limit. And he has so far formed a history, that, considered in its executed plan, is wild, excentric, and extravagant.

In it the Goths 'affect to blush, that they must dispute the kingdom of Italy with a nation

E

' of

‘ of tragedians, pantomimes, and *pirates*’.¹ Yet a note adds, that ‘ this last epithet of Procopius ‘ *ναύτας λωποδύτας*, is too nobly translated by *pirates*; *naval thieves* is the proper word.’ Why was it not then used?—It is said, that Cosroes ‘ formed a temporary bridge’ over the ‘ Euphrates,’ ‘ and *defined* the space of three days for the entire ‘ passage of his numerous host’.²—There is often a Latin and often a French idiom, observable in the language of Mr. Gibbon. *This* is a Latin one; the English is, *fixed*.—And the River Phasis ‘ descends with such *oblique* vehemence, that, ‘ in a short space, it is traversed by one hundred ‘ and twenty bridges’.³

The FIFTH,

or forty-third chapter contains the history, of losing and recovering Italy to the eastern empire; and an account of the comets, the earthquakes, and the plagues in the East. We are thus transported on the wings of this Hippogryffin history, to a sphere that lies beyond the orb of its present design, and to one that we have seen torn down from its place. We have already seen the Vandals, tearing down the western empire from its station in the history. Yet we were carried, in the first chapter of this volume, to the ruins of it; and obliged to attend the conflict of a second sort of Vandals with the first, one striving to maintain, and the other to acquire, the privilege of trampling upon those ruins. We were

¹ p. 213.

² p. 246.

³ p. 250.

then

then called upon to go with the Romans of Constantinople, and war with them for those very ruins. And we are now dragged into Italy a third time, to see it again lost to the barbarians, and again recovered to the eastern empire. We thus find the western giving us and our historian, almost as much trouble after its death, as it did in its life-time.

—————The times have been,
That, when the brains were out, the man would die,
And there an end; but now they rise again
With twenty mortal murders on their crowns,
And push us from our stools: this is more strange
Than such a murder is.

All this indeed, as a part of the eastern history, might have been told in a *full* history of the eastern empire. But it ought not to have been told, in a history only of its decline and fall. And it peculiarly ought not, when reason required and the author had promised, that we should have only 'the most important circumstances, of its' very 'decline and fall.' But the author is continually on the strain, in exerting a minuteness of diligence, and in exercising an obscure laboriousness, to swell the history beyond its natural size. He has not that happy power of genius within him, to grasp 'the important,' points of the history, to seize peculiarly 'the most important,' to detach them from the rubbish of littleness and insignificance, and to make them the constituent parts of his history. He saw that this was his duty; but he could not act up to it. He drew the outline of his work with a critical hand; but he went beyond it on every side,

in the excursiveness of his licentious pencil. And his plan only serves at present, to unite with sound criticism in condemning him; to point out the *dropscial* spirit of writing, by which he has dilated the substance of two volumes into six; and to brand that accumulation of adventitious matter, with which his history is so heavily loaded, that it is breaking down under its own bulk.

In one page we have these words, 'Nicopolis, the trophy of 'Augustus';' because he obtained a victory near it, and built it in honour of the victory. In the same page we have a general's 'want of youth and 'experience.'—In another 'the extreme lands of 'Italy' are said to have been, 'the term of their 'destructive progress.' And let us add, what this chapter forces us to feel, that the history frequently reads like a riddle, from the obscurity of it,

THE SIXTH

or forty-fourth chapter is an account, no less than eighty-five pages in length, of the Roman jurisprudence; traced through the regal, the consular, and the imperial times, to the days of Justinian; and containing a particular detail of the provisions made by it, for the various objects of law. The chapter is long and tiresome, from the ample nature of the subject, and from the necessary dryness of the disquisition. Yet it has much learning, much good sense, and more *parade* of both. But nothing can subdue the native barrenness, of such a field as this.

¹ p 296

² p. 309.

And,

And, if any thing could, what has a disquisition on *all* the laws of *all* the Romans, to do with a history of the decline and fall of the empire? Even if it had the legal knowledge of Trebonius, Papinian, and Ulpian united together; if it had also the *philosophy*, of all the formers of polity and remarkers upon man, that these modern times have produced; and if both were set off with the energy of a Tacitus, and the brilliancy of a Burke; we should only point at the whole as a set of more splendid absurdities, and cry out with disdain,

Beauties they are, but beauties out of place.

A treatise on the domestic life of the Romans; a dissertation on the buttons, the strings, and the latches of their military dress; on any thing more trifling (historically considered,) among the many trifles of antiquarianism; would have been almost as proper for the history, as such a disquisition upon their laws. That Justinian should have the honour attributed to him, of compiling the code, the institutes, and the pandects; is very reasonable. But it is very unreasonable, that a long and laboured dissertation on the laws of all the periods of the Roman history, with an enumeration of its particular provisions, should be given as a part of the history; and the essence of the statute-book served up, as an historical dish. In the fullest history of the empire, such literary cookery as this would be very absurd. It is still more absurd, in a history only of the decline and fall of the empire. And it is most of all absurd, when we had been so expressly assured,

that we should have only 'the circumstances of its decline and fall.'

We are told to 'appreciate the labours' of Justinian'. The author is fond of the word in this harsh application of it; we have seen him using it before; and we shall see him again. After noticing Cato the censor and his son, as men skilled in the law; he remarks, that 'the kindred appellation of Mutius Scaevola was illustrated by three sages of the law'.¹ How obscure! He means, that this family had the honour of producing three good lawyers.—In the same page he mentions 'a century of volumes.'²—In a farther we have, 'the exposition of children',³ for the *exposing* of them; 'the tame animals, whose nature is tractable to the arts of education',⁴ 'the agreement of sale, for a certain price, imputes,' instead of *reckons*, 'from that moment the chances of gain or loss to the account of the purchaser',⁵ 'the pain or the disgrace of a word or blow cannot easily be appreciated by a pecuniary equivalent',⁶ 'the extirpation of a more valuable tree',⁷ where the comparative is used for the positive degree, very absurdly in a list of legal punishments; and 'a prudent legislator appreciates the guilt and punishment'.⁸

We have noticed before the propensity of Mr. Gibbon to obscenity. It was then, however, covered mostly under a veil of Greek. But, in p. 375, his obscenity throws off every cover, and comes

¹ p. 333.

² p. 350.

³ p. 373.

⁴ p. 384.

⁵ p. 396.

⁶ p. 398.

⁷ p. 401.

⁸ p. 406.

stalking forth in the impudence of nakedness. A soul, deeply tinctured with sensuality, loves to brood over sensual ideas itself, to present sensual objects to others, and so to enjoy its own sensuality of spirit over again.

But, in p. 414, he is still more vicious. He then mounts up into an avowed advocate—for what? for no less an enormity than MURDER; and even for that which, of all murders, is the only one that precludes repentance, precludes pardon, and ends the life with the crime of the murderer. ‘The ci-
 ‘vilians,’ says this champion for self-murder, ‘have
 ‘always respected *the natural right* of a citizen to
 ‘*dispose of his life*;—but the precepts of the
 ‘*gospel*, or the *church*, have at length imposed a pious
 ‘*servitude* on the minds of Christians, and condemn
 ‘them to expect, *without a murmur*, the *last stroke*
 ‘of disease or the executioner.’ So boldly is Mr. Gibbon here treading, in the steps of his honoured acquaintance the late Mr. Hume! With all Mr. Hume’s spirit too, he arraigns the ‘precepts of the
 ‘gospel;’ if they be (he hints) the precepts of the gospel, and not the mere injunctions ‘of the church;’ for prohibiting self-murder. With a similar spirit, in the text of p. 380, he speaks of ‘the wishes of
 ‘the church;’ when his note makes them to be, the *laws of Christ* and the *precepts of St. Paul*. And as it is highly to the honour of our religion, that these patrons of self-murder are compelled to set aside the dictates of the gospel, and the admonitions of the church, before they can vindicate their profligate speculations; so does Mr. Gibbon’s spe-
 E 4 culation

culation here, seem to tell us with a melancholy energy, to what a dreadful relief he may perhaps have recourse hereafter. May repentance anticipate distress; and the light of Christianity break in upon his mind, to stop the uplifted arm of suicide!

The SEVENTH

or forty-fifth chapter, relates principally to the invasion of Italy by the Lombards, and the separation of it again from the eastern empire. This is therefore, in all its principal parts, a mere digression. We have shewn this sufficiently before; nor need we to say more upon the subject. We have only to observe, that there is one link more added to the chain of absurdity; that to the digressional account of the Goths and Vandals, of the Goths and the eastern emperors, is now subjoined a long history of the Lombards, the emperors, and the Goths; that all these continued events of the Italian history, cannot have the least relation to the *western* empire, because *this* has long since vanished from the earth; and that they equally cannot form *any* circumstances of the decline and fall of the *eastern*, because Italy was the seat of the *western*. In every light, the narrative of events in Italy, after Italy has been so formally swept away from the stage of the history, is all impertinence.

A faint and tremulous kind of light, too, is all that is thrown over the narrative. This sometimes breaks out and engages the attention. But it is generally too tremulous to cast a steady illumination, and too faint to furnish a strong one.
And

And it serves only, like the natural twilight, to present the shadows of objects to our view. The whole scene of history before us, therefore, is dark, broken, and uninviting.

But digression is the great feeder of Mr. Gibbon's history. 'I should not be apprehensive,' he says, 'of deviating from my subject, if it was in my power to delineate the private life of the conquerors of Italy,' the Lombards¹. Italy, having been once a grand object of his history, is for ever to remain so, it seems. It is not merely to remain, as long only as it is connected with the eastern empire. This the first chapter of this volume proves decisively. The transactions of the Goths in it have no relation to the eastern at all, and have a relation only to the Vandal settlers of Italy. Italy, therefore, is the connecting line of the history. And, upon the same principle, he may pursue the history to the coming of the Normans into the south of Italy; and then give us an account, of *their* domestic life, *their* civil laws, and *their* military transactions.

We have the court of Justinian arranged, on the formal reception of some ambassadors, 'according to the military and civil order of'—what? of 'the *hierarchy*'². This is extraordinary. Were then the persons who held 'civil and military' offices about the court, arranged in some order, similar to that of archbishops, bishops, &c. in the church? No! They were arranged in the military and civil

¹ p. 149.² p. 149.

order of the hierarchy itself. And the word hierarchy is only used, with a ridiculous misapplication of it, for the very court.

THE EIGHTH,

or forty-sixth chapter relates principally, the successes of the Romans under Tiberius, and the extension of the eastern bounds of their empire, ' beyond the example of former times, as far as the banks of the Araxes and the neighbourhood of the Caspian sea'; and the great victories of Heraclius over Persia, when ' the return of Heraclius from Taurus to Constantinople was a perpetual triumph'. These glorious events, undoubtedly, make a proper part of the history of the eastern empire. But they do not of the present history. This, we must ever remember, is a history only of its *decline and fall*. And when the author planned his work, we must equally recollect, he was to give us only ' the circumstances of its decline and fall,' ' only the important' too among them, and only, ' the most important.'

The Caspian sea, we are told, ' was explored, for the first time, by an hostile fleet' under Pompey. But ' in the history of the world,' adds Mr. Gibbon in a note, ' I can only perceive two navies on the Caspian, 1. of the Macedonians— 2. of the Russians'. The very fleet of the text, is most unaccountably shut out of the Caspian by

¹ p. 480.

² p. 529.

³ p. 468.

the note.—We are also told, ‘the *city* and *palace* of Modain had already *escaped* from the *band* of ‘the tyrant’!—We find, that ‘the ruin of the ‘proudest monument of Christianity, was vehemently urged by the intolerant spirit of the ‘Magi’.² But what is this ‘proudest monument of Christianity?’ Is it that noblest edifice of Christian, or even of Pagan, architecture, the church of St. Peter at Rome? No! The words mean, as the context shews, either Jerusalem or some building within it. ‘The conquest of Jerusalem—was ‘achieved by the zeal and avarice of Chosroes; ‘the ruin,’ &c. And, on again examining the context critically, we see it means the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. So obscure is this writer at times! He says afterwards, that ‘Jerusalem itself was taken by assault,’ and that ‘the sepulchre of Christ, and the stately churches of Helena and Constantine, were consumed, or at least ‘damaged, by the flames.’ The stately churches of Helena and Constantine are only *one*, that over the Holy Sepulchre. And is this then, in Mr. Gibbon’s opinion, ‘the proudest monument of Christianity,’ when he knows St. Peter’s to be existing at Rome? Or could this be ‘the proudest monument of Christianity,’ in the opinions of the Magi, when they knew St. Sophia’s to be existing at Constantinople?—Some cavalry are said ‘to hang on the *lassitude* and *disorder* of Heraclius’s rear’.³ The expression is artificial and affected. The natural

¹ p. 473.² p. 502.³ p. 511.

language

language is, *to hang upon his harassed and disorderly rear*. But nature was turned out to make way for art.—Mr. Gibbon, with the same spirit of affectation, ‘*educates the new recruits in the knowledge and practice of military virtue*’.—We see the same spirit at work, though less offensively, in making Heraclius ‘*by a just gradation of magnificent scenes,*’ that is, in the language of propriety and ease, *through scenes gradually rising in magnificence, to penetrate to the royal seat of Daftagerd*’.—And in p. 530 we have another opposition, between the text and the notes. The text records ‘*the loss of two hundred thousand soldiers, who had fallen by the sword*’ in the wars of Heraclius against Persia. But a note adds this observation: ‘*Suidas—gives this number; but either the Persian must be read for the Isaurian war, or this passage does not belong to the emperor Heraclius.*’ He thus applies a passage to the history, without any hesitation; when he is obliged at the very moment, either to *alter* or to *reject* it; and when he even *owns*, that he is.

‘*The general independence of the Arabs,*’ he says, in a note, ‘*which cannot be admitted without many limitations,* is blindly asserted in a separate dissertation of the authors of the Universal History, Vol. XX. p. 196—250. A perpetual miracle is supposed to have guarded the prophecy, in favour of the posterity of Ishmael; and these learned bigots are not afraid, to risk the truth

¹ p. 512.

² p. 524.

‘ of Christianity on this frail and slippery foundation.’ With such a tone of insolence, can Mr. Gibbon abuse a champion of Christianity! Like Virgil, he throws about his *dung* with an air of majesty. He did so to Mr. Davis, in the very moments in which he was complaining of Mr. Davis’s rudeness. Mr. Davis indeed had provoked him, with the rudeness of refutation and detection. And the present author has also provoked him, by producing an historical argument in favour of Judaism and Christianity, which he could not refute and yet would not believe. He therefore took the natural course, of ridiculing what he could not answer, and of abusing what chagrined and gruelled him. But he had been much wiser to have said nothing, to have never noticed the dissertation, and so to have concealed his own impotence of malice against it. It was written by the late Mr. Swinton of Oxford, and proves the continued independency of the sons of Ishmael, by such a long train of historical evidences; as is very wonderful in itself, as unites most powerfully to support the point asserted, and as terminates in an argument of force and weight for the *divinity* of our religion. But the author is ‘ a learned bigot,’ and ‘ a blind assertor,’ with Mr. Gibbon. And yet what is very wonderful, Mr. Gibbon himself allows the continued independency of the Arabs, takes this ‘ blind assertor’ for his oracle, and unites with this ‘ learned bigot’ in his belief. This is perhaps almost as wonderful, as the inde-

pendency itself. 'The general independence of the 'Arabs,' he owns, 'CAN—be ADMITTED with—'many limitations.' Mr. Swinton has accordingly specified from time to time, the 'many limitations' with which the independence is to be asserted; in shewing *all* the Arabs not to have been reduced, when most were; in shewing the *Bedoweens* (who are peculiarly the sons of Ishmael) not to have been, when the rest were; and in shewing even *these*, when obliged for a moment to submit, never to have been thoroughly subdued like the nations around them, and never, like them, incorporated into the substance of the Assyrian, the Persian, the Macedonian, the Roman, or even the Turkish empires. Mr. Swinton thus states the limitations, and Mr. Gibbon thus acknowledges the assertion. He acknowledges it, in the very moments in which he reprobates it. He 'admits' the point with the requisite 'limitations.' In all this long chain of historical arguments too, which stretches out to the amazing length of nearly four thousand years, which is therefore affailable (if weak) in so many different points, and in which the weakness of a single link would have destroyed the whole; Mr. Gibbon, with all the obvious desire to shew, and with all the apparent capacity to discern, does not point out *one single link of weakness* in the whole. And, what is more, in the *text* he *asserts* the doctrine, which he *admits* in the *note*; asserts it without hesitation; and asserts it, even without stating Mr. Swinton's or his own limitations. 'The sovereign of Persia 'and India,' he says, 'aspired to reduce under his
'obedience

‘ obedience the province of Yemen or Arabia Felix, the distant land of myrrh and frankincense; WHICH HAD ESCAPED, rather than opposed, THE CONQUERORS OF THE EAST.’ He thus acknowledges the *fact* in the plainest manner. The Arabs of Yemen in every age to *this* period, he owns, ‘ had escaped’ all subjection to the various and successive ‘ conquerors of the East.’ So confused in his ideas does Mr. Gibbon here appear, as to assert in his text what he denies in his note, even there to admit in reality what he rejects in appearance, and to adopt the whole *history* of Mr. Swinton even while he abuses him for it. So grossly disingenuous also does he appear, in attempting to discredit an historical evidence for Christianity, which he could not refute; so wildly indiscreet, as to attack when he could not hurt it; and so daringly bold, as to treat with insolence and abuse the very man, to whom he is obliged to submit even while he is spurning at him. And we have entered the farther into the point, because the conduct of Mr. Gibbon in it, serves strongly to shew the impregnable nature of Mr. Swinton’s argument; to add one ray more, to the glory of this honest champion for Christianity; and to secure the strong ground which he wisely took, in this incidental defence of our religion.

THE NINTH

or last chapter of this volume, the forty-seventh in the series, is one of the wildest and most extravagant digressions, that even Mr. Gibbon has yet made. It is a dissertation of no less than *eighty-nine* pages,

pages, upon what? upon *the disputes among the Christians concerning the nature of Christ, and the opinions of the eastern churches on the point from the beginning.* Could we think it possible, if the fact was not apparent before our eyes; that a man of judgment, that a writer even of common sense, could ever have introduced such a dissertation into such an history? Any dissertation of a *length like this*, would have been absurd in any history whatever. But such a long dissertation upon a point of *theology*, must be *very* absurd. And such a long and theological dissertation, in a history only of the 'decline and fall' of the empire, and when we were to have only 'the circumstances of its decline and fall,' only the 'important' too, and only 'the most important;' is infinitely absurd. It would be a wildness worthy only of a Whiston and a Priestley, in *any* history; but it is a madness calculated merely for the meridian of deism, in the *present*.

The whole also is very dull. It is enlivened only, and dreadfully enlivened, by the wickedness of it. And nothing keeps the historical mind, from slumbering over the pages of it; but the bold fallies of blasphemy in it.

'The seeds of the faith, which had slowly arisen in the rocky and ungrateful soil of Judea, were transplanted, in full maturity, to the happier climes of the Gentiles; and the strangers of Rome or Asia, who never beheld the manhood, were the more readily disposed to embrace [he should have said

‘ said, *to believe in*] the divinity, of Christ!’ We have selected this passage, as a full specimen of the confusion, which hangs upon Mr. Gibbon’s understanding, and defeats all his theological efforts. The doctrine of our Saviour’s divinity is here acknowledged, to have been preached originally to the Jews, by our Saviour and his apostles. This doctrine, we see, ‘ had slowly arisen—in the soil of ‘ Judea.’ It had even arrived at last, to a ‘ full ‘ maturity’ there. And it had so done, *before* the preaching of the gospel to the Gentiles. It was ‘ *transplanted* in full maturity to the—climes of the ‘ Gentiles.’ This therefore overthows all that he has said before, of the Jews not knowing and not believing in the divinity of our Saviour. So peculiarly unfortunate is he, in annihilating his allegations by his assertions! But he is still more so. This passage stands as a middle point, betwixt the future and the past. It looks forward to the Gentiles, as well as backward to the Jews. And it acknowledges the doctrine of our Saviour’s divinity, to have been ‘ transplanted in full maturity’ from ‘ the soil of Judea’, into ‘ the happier climes ‘ of the Gentiles.’ It acknowledges the doctrine to have been received there, even with more readiness than in Judea. The ‘ soil of Judea’ had proved ‘ rocky and ungrateful’ to it. It had therefore risen ‘ slowly,’ though it reached a ‘ full maturity,’ at last. But ‘ happier’ were ‘ the climes of the ‘ Gentiles.’ ‘ And the strangers of Rome and A-

‘*sia*—were—more readily disposed to embrace the
 ‘divinity of Christ.’ So plainly does Mr. Gibbon
 here assert the divinity of our Saviour, to have been
 preached to the Jews, to have been preached to the
 Gentiles, and to have been believed in by both, from
 the very beginning of Christianity! He thus dashes
 aside, all that he afterwards *insinuates* rather than *a-*
vers, against the Gentile reception of the doctrine.
 And he stands forward in this memorable passage,
 a Deist refuting the Arians, a reasoner wounded
 with the two-edged sword of his own positions, and
 a singular monument of literary suicide.

In p. 569 we have another evidence, of Mr.
 Gibbon's love of obscenity. I will not repeat the
 offence, by producing the passage. Modesty must
 for ever reprobate this strange tendency of his pen.
 And I cannot pass these gross eruptions of sensuali-
 ty from it, without a proper censure.

‘The synod of Chalcedon,’ we are told, ‘would
 ‘perhaps have restored Nestorius to the honours,
 ‘or at least to the communion, of the church; the
 ‘death of Nestorius *prevented* his *obedience to the*
 ‘*summons*’.’ This we take from the text. But
 let us look at the notes. ‘The invitation of Nes-
 ‘torius to the synod of Chalcedon,’ it says, ‘is re-
 ‘lated by Zacharias—and the famous Xenaias,—
 ‘denied by Evagrius and Afferman, and stoutly
 ‘maintained by La Croze—: *the fact is not impro-*
 ‘*bable*; yet it was the *interest* of the Monophysites,’
 as friends to Nestorius, ‘to *spread the invidious re-*

‘port; and Eutychius—affirms, that *Nestorius died*
 ‘after an exile of *seven* years, and consequently *ten*
 ‘years *before* the council of Chalcedon.’ In what a
 state of conflict are the note and text here! *This* af-
 firms without doubt and hesitation, that Nestorius
 was *summoned* to the council, and that ‘death pre-
 ‘vented his obedience to the summons,’ and that,
 if death had not thus interposed, ‘the synod—*would*
 ‘perhaps *have restored* him to the *honours*, or *at least*
 ‘to the *communion*, of the church.’ But *that* tells
 us another story, though with great uncertainty and
 confusedness. What is so positively asserted in the
 text, we find disputed in the note, maintained by
 some and denied by others. Mr. Gibbon, however,
 interposes to arbitrate between the disputants; and
 by his arbitration inflames the dispute.

Chaos umpire fits,

And by decision more embroils the fray.

‘The fact,’ he says, ‘is not improbable;’ when he
 has already asserted it to be more than probable, e-
 ven actually true. But, at the very next step, he
 recedes even from this faint assertion of its probabi-
 lity. For ‘it was the interest of the Monophysites,’
 he adds, ‘to spread the invidious report.’ He
therefore doubts even the *probability*, of what he
 himself has asserted *positively*. And he instantly goes
 on to show the very *falsehood*, and even the very *im-*
possibility, of the fact asserted by himself. He pro-
 duces the sweeping testimony of Eutychius, that
 Nestorius *died* no less than *ten* years *before* the coun-

cil sat. And in this state of the evidence he *leaves the point*, opposing his own intimated probability in the note, and giving the lie direct to his own asserted reality in the text. We have seen already such contradictions in the notes to the text, that we have been tempted to ask, Whether the text and notes *could* be written by the same hand? But the present passage sufficiently assures us, that they could. The note is not more in opposition to the text, than it is to itself. And the opposition in all, arises from the turn of Mr Gibbon's mind; brilliant, excursive, and strong, but not clear, discriminative, and precise; having the wing of the eagle to support its long flight, but not possessing the eye of the eagle for its keen researches, only possessing indeed the eye of a common bird, and so led the more illustriously astray by its eagle's wing.

CHAPTER THE THIRD.

I HAVE already exposed the preposterous arrangement, which Mr. Gibbon has made of his materials in the preceding volumes of his history. I now come to his FIFTH volume. Here he speaks of his previous arrangement. 'I have now deduced,' he says, 'from Trajan to Constantine, from Constantine to Heraclius, the regular series of the Roman emperors; and faithfully exposed the prosperous and adverse fortunes of their reigns'. Such has been

the *execution* of the work, according to Mr. Gibbon himself! And yet, according to himself, the *plan* was very different. 'It is the design of *this* and *the two* 'succeeding chapters,' he told us in the first page of his first volume, 'to describe the *prosperous* condition of the empire; and *afterwards*, from the death of Marcus Antoninus, to deduce the most important circumstances of its *decline and fall*.' So very opposite is the plan and the execution, according to Mr. Gibbon's *own* account! He who, after the death of *Marcus Antoninus*, was to give us only 'the circumstances,' and 'the most important' too, 'of the *decline and fall*' of the empire; here *confesses* he has given us 'the *regular* series of the Roman emperors,' from 'Trajan to Constantine,' from Constantine to Heraclius; and has 'exposed the *prosperous*,' as well as 'adverse, fortunes of *their* reigns.' Mr. Gibbon thus stands convicted upon his own confession, of a wild and devious aberration from his own plan. And all that we have urged upon this point, against his four volumes preceding; is here justified by himself, at the commencement of his fifth.

But he is now determined to reform his execution. 'Should I persevere in the *same* course,' he adds, 'should I observe the *same* measure, a *prolix* and *slender* thread would be *spun* through *many* a *volume*; nor would the patient reader find an adequate reward of instruction or amusement'. This is again an acknowledgment of his trespasses.

Mr. Gibbon, kneeling at the chair of confession, is very ingenuous. He owns the 'prolix and slender thread' of history, which he has 'spun' already through four volumes. Yet, as his spiritual father or his critical, I can only consider his ingenuousness to fix his sin more fully upon him. And I proceed to consider his reformation.

The mode of execution, which he means now to adopt, is this. 'It is in the *origin and conquests*,' he remarks, 'in the *religion and government*,' of the 'new colonies and rising kingdoms,' which immediately filled the lost provinces of the empire; 'that we must explore the causes and effects, of the decline and fall of the eastern empire.' This is certainly no *new* mode of execution. It is the very same, that he has pursued before with regard to the western. 'In the origin and conquests, in the religion and government,' of the Franks, the Vandals, the Goths, and the Lombards, &c.; has he 'explored the causes and effects,' of *its* decline and fall. We are *therefore* to 'persevere in the same course,' and to 'observe the same measure,' of writing. And Mr. Gibbon is confounding himself and his reader, by an inattention to his own conduct. 'Nor,' he adds, 'will this scope of narrative, the riches and variety of these materials, be incompatible with the unity of design and composition.' They will not be *more* incompatible than they have been, if only *so* pursued. But they will be greatly incompatible, as we have already seen

they have been. And this intimation from Mr. Gibbon, shews us at once his suspicion that they have been, and prepares us to expect that they will be more. 'As, in his daily prayers, the muselman of Fez or Delhi still turns his face towards the temple of Mecca,' an allusion so replete with levity, that we cannot think it seriously applied; 'the historian's eye shall be always fixed on the city of Constantinople.' Nor is *this a new* mode of execution. Mr. Gibbon has always professed surely, to keep his eye upon the central point of his whole history; and, however large he may draw the circumference, still to make it move round its centre. But he has professed, and not performed. His history has moved in no regular orbit. And we shall soon find it moving so again. 'The excursive line may embrace the wilds of Arabia and Tartary, but the circle will be ultimately reduced to the decreasing limit of the Roman monarchy.' Here the *new* mode opens faintly upon the mind. We can hardly discern the meaning through the metaphor. The one is incongruous, and the other is obscure. But we discern enough to see, that Mr. Gibbon is preparing us for wilder excursions than ever. And he accordingly pushes his digressional extravagances, in the two next volumes; to a length even beyond that of all the preceding. Such is his *reformation!*

Chapter FIRST

or forty-eighth.—Mr. Gibbon here gives us, in a course of *eighty-seven* pages, ‘a period of six hundred years,’ and the reigns of ‘sixty emperors¹,’ described in such a manner, that, as he himself allows, ‘our reason—disdains the sixty *phantoms* of kings, who have passed before our eyes, ‘and faintly dwell on our remembrance².’ The whole indeed is cold, dull, and uninteresting, because it is vague, general, and incomplete. It presents a quick succession of incidents and characters, too quick to enforce our attention or compel our regard. We are presented with the various faces of a diamond, each of which casts a little lustre, but all do not unite in one general effulgence. And we soon turn away, tired with the tedious and unimpressive variation of faintness.

The whole chapter, also, is equally *without notes* and *without references*. Mr. Gibbon professes to give only ‘a rapid abstract, which may be supported by a *general* appeal to the order and text of the ‘original historians³.’ We therefore go on, entirely at the mercy of our conductor. He is equally left to the mercy of his own discretion. And we know his conduct too well already, even when he was harnessed in the trammels of reference and authentication; to trust this historical Pegasus, without either bit or bridle.

¹ p. 85.² p. 86.³ p. 4.

But there is a much greater fault behind. ‘ In this introduction,’ says Mr. Gibbon, concerning the present chapter, ‘ I shall *confine* myself to the *revolutions of the throne*, the *succession of families*, the *personal characters* of the Greek princes, the *mode of their life and death*, the *maxims and influence of their domestic government*, and the *tendency of their reign to accelerate or suspend the downfall of the eastern empire*.’ This is a very ingenious way of *confining* himself. He will *confine* himself to *six* points, when he ought to confine himself to *one* of them. The *last* is the only point, that carries any relation to the *decline and fall* of the empire. He therefore promised formally at the beginning, to confine himself to the ‘ *circumstances*,’ and ‘ *the most important circumstances of its decline and fall*.’ And the plain good-sense of criticism, the eternal laws of composition, require that he should adhere to his promise. Yet so much has the habit of rambling gained the ascendant, over the suggestions of reason, the convictions of his mind, and the promises of his pen; that he professes *now* to dwell *only* upon six points, of which five are all extraneous to the purpose. He will not fly to the fixed stars. He will go *only* to the moon. And yet, all the while, his business is wholly upon earth.

‘ Such a chronological *review*,’ as the present chapter gives of the imperial history, ‘ will serve to *illustrate the various argument of the subsequent*

* P. 5.

‘ chapters;

' chapters; and each circumstance of the eventful history of the barbarians, will adapt itself in a proper place to the Byzantine annals'. We are thus to have the history of the empire detached and entire by itself, and then the history of its invaders equally entire and detached. This is surely a most strange and absurd disposition, of the parts of his history. It is such as was never projected and never executed, we believe, by any *sound* understanding before. The subsequent chapters *may* be ' illustrated,' by the present; but the narration in them would have been infinitely more illustrated, by the *natural* union of this with that. The circumstances in the history of the barbarians, *may* adapt themselves to their proper places in the annals of Byzantium; but they would have been infinitely better adapted, by an *actual* assignment of them at the moment. Mr. Gibbon has robbed the domestic and foreign history, of all their reciprocal connexion; and so has deprived each of all the *seen* and *apparent* illumination, that each casts upon the other. He has thrown the history of all the events, into great and independent masses of narration. He has ranged them in a number of parallel lines, that never meet. And the grand fun of historical information, he has cut and carved into a multitude of twinkling stars. Nor is this conduct less injurious to the unity of Mr. Gibbon's history, than it is contrary to the principles of sense. Those parts of the domestic history, which should connect the foreign

with it, and so unite to form one long and regular chain of history; are all formed into a little chain by themselves, and leave the rest to be equally formed into little chains, all unconnected with each other. And instead of that golden chain, which should be linked to the head of the first chapter, spread thro' all the chapters subsequent, and form one universe of harmonious history; we are presented with a few links in one chapter, a few in another, all detached from all, and forming only the fragments of a disordered and broken system. Yet all this was necessary, to the prosecution of Mr. Gibbon's purposes. He found the regular and orderly sphere of history, too narrow for his excursions. He therefore frames a new one! It is indeed a disgrace to his own judgment, and an affront upon his reader's understanding. Yet he risks the affront and he incurs the disgrace, rather than not indulge himself still farther in his flights. And we must prepare our minds for extravagances of digression, beyond all the extravagances that we have seen before. From the strong and violent beating of its wings, we see the eagle is anticipating a higher and a wider range, than it has taken yet.

There are many instances of *barshness*, in the language of this chapter. 'I have now deduced—' the—*series* of the Roman *emperors*;', 'the pompous *ceremonies*, which formed the *essence* of the 'Byzantine state'; 'Martina reaped the *harvest* of 'his *death*'; 'their *silence respects* the wisdom of his

¹ p. 1.² p. 8.³ p. 9.

' administration

'administration and the purity of his manners¹,' where the double sense of the word *respects* confounds the reader, and where the language should have been, *their silence of reprehension shews a respect for*, &c.; 'when *he* was *extinguished* by a timely death²;' finally vanished *in*,' read at 'the presence of a soldier³;' 'naval armies' for a fleet⁴; 'the *ceremony* of his funeral was mourned,' read *was attended*, 'with the unfeigned tears of his subjects⁵;' and 'a promise—was *stolen* by a dexterous emissary from the—patriarch⁶;' read, *drawn artfully*, as the context shews the author means.

There are several instances of *obscurity*. 'The chances of superior merit in a great and populous kingdom, as they are proved by experience, would excuse the imputation of imaginary millions⁷;' 'the tyrant, a law of eternal justice, was degraded by the vices of his subjects⁸;' '*public method*,' of what? 'secured the interest of the prince and the property of the people⁹;' 'Constantine died before his father, whose grief and credulity were amused by a flattering impostor and a vain apparition¹⁰;' an instance of Mr. Gibbon's rapid way of writing history *at times*, as no more is said, and as this only serves to

Fling half an image on the straining eye;

'some evasion and perjury were required to silence

¹ P. 21.

² p. 45.

³ *ibid.*

⁴ *ibid.*

⁵ p. 47.

⁶ p. 60.

⁷ p. 3.

⁸ *ibid.*

⁹ p. 42.

¹⁰ p. 43.

' the

‘ the scruples of the clergy and people ¹, another instance of the same; ‘ the first in the front of battle was thrown from his horse by the stroke of ‘ poison or an arrow ²,’ another instance; and ‘ a promise, which would have betrayed her falsehood ‘ and levity, was stolen by a dexterous emissary ‘ from the ambition of the patriarch; Xiphilin at ‘ first alleged the sanctity of oaths and the sacred ‘ nature of a trust, but,’ &c ³.

There are even some *contradictions*. Leo the emperor beholds Michael his successor, ‘ released ‘ from his chain ⁴,’ and yet Michael has ‘ the fetters remaining on his legs, several hours after he ‘ was seated on the throne of the Cæsars ⁵.’—— ‘ Theophano,—after a reign of four years,— ‘ mingled for her husband the same deadly draught, ‘ which she had composed for his father ⁶.’ Yet all that we have heard of this before, was merely in these words: ‘ the death of Constantine was imputed to poison ⁷.’ He was then *supposed* to be poisoned; it is now *certain* that he was, and *by whom*; even by Theophano. And ‘ his son Romanus,’ as Mr. Gibbon told us *before*, was the person ‘ *suspected* of anticipating his inheritance ⁸.’ Then Romanus is *suspected* of poisoning his father; now his wife Theophano is *asserted* to have poisoned him.—— ‘ The promise—was *stolen* by a dexterous emissary from the ambition of the patriarch; Xiphilin

¹ p. 50.² p. 53.³ p. 60.⁴ p. 30.⁵ p. 31.⁶ p. 48.⁷ p. *ibid.*⁸ *ibid.*

‘ at

‘ at first alleged,’ &c.; ‘ but a whisper—relaxed
 ‘ his scruples, and he—*resigned the important paper* ¹.’
 How could he *resign*, what had been previously *stolen*
 from him?

There are also some *absurdities*. ‘ By the im-
 ‘ position of *holy orders*, the grandson of Heraclius
 ‘ was disqualified for the purple; but this ceremo-
 ‘ ny, which seemed to profane *the sacraments* of the
 ‘ church,’ &c. ²; where the PAPIST unites with the
 deist, in making *orders* to be one of the *sacraments*,
 and in sneering at them. ‘ To her bloody deed,
 ‘ superstition has attributed a darkness of seventeen
 ‘ days,—as if the sun—COULD sympathise with the
 ‘ *atoms* of a revolving planet ³;’ where the author
 plainly betrays himself to be, what he so much en-
 deavours to conceal, an actual and absolute ATHEIST.
 —‘ Nor can we blame his pusillanimous resigna-
 ‘ tion, since *a Greek Christian was no longer master of*
 ‘ *his life* ⁴. This is another vindication of that
 horrible doctrine of SELF-MURDER, which this his-
 torian has so formally justified before. And we
 thus see him mounting in this single chapter, by a
 natural gradation of profligacy, from popery to
 deism, to atheism, and to self-murder.

Chapter the SECOND,

or forty-ninth.—This contains the history of what?
 of the *western empire* again. We have an account

¹ p. 60.

² p. 11.

³ p. 27.

⁴ p. 84.

of the Lombards, of the Romans, and of the Franks. We see the Romans renouncing the sovereignty of Constantinople, the Lombards supporting it and attacking Rome, and the Franks marching over the Alps, crushing the Lombards, giving the popes a sovereignty over Ravenna, and erecting for themselves a new empire in the west. And we have the general history of this, of France, of Germany, and of Italy, to the fourteenth century. Thus doth the ghost of the western empire, continue to haunt us still.

The tomb, in which we saw it quietly in-urn'd,
Hath op'd its ponderous and marble jaws
To let it out again.

And we need only repeat what we have said so often before, that Mr. Gibbon was merely to give us, according to his own acknowledgment, 'the most 'important circumstances of the decline and fall' of the *eastern* empire. Indeed in all this long detail of things foreign and adventitious, we lose sight of the eastern empire almost entirely. We have only now and then a solitary and incidental mention of it. Our eye was very lately promised, to be 'always fixed upon the city of Constantinople;' yet we have merely one or two squinting looks at it. And Mr. Gibbon forgets equally his first and his last promises, in his overbearing love of the excentric and the extravagant.

The *harsh* or *false language* in this chapter, may be thus exemplified: 'the *ample measure* of the ex-
'archate,'

'archate¹,' for the *largest dimensions*; 'he secretly
'*edified* the throne of his successors²'; 'his corona-
'tion-oath *represents* a promise to maintain³, &c.
instead of contains; 'the *foundation*,' meaning the
erection, 'of eight bishopricks—*define* [defines]⁴ for
marks, 'on either side of the Weser, the bounds of
'ancient Saxony⁴;' and 'each city *filled the measure*
'of,' for *was commensurate with*, 'her diocese or dis-
'trict⁵.'

The following passages are proofs of *obscurity*.—
P. 90. 'the gracious and often supernatural fa-
'vours, which, in the popular belief, were shower-
'ed round their tomb,' that of saints and martyrs,
'*conveyed an unquestionable sanction* of the devout
'pilgrims,' &c. What does this mean?—
P. 116, 'at the next assembly, *the field of March or*
'*of May*, his injuries were,' &c.—P. 134, 'the
'reign of Adrian the First surpasses the measure of
'past or succeeding ages,' in what? in *profligacy*,
we suppose from the context, but in *number of years*,
as the note intimates.—P. 159, 'their revenue,
'*from minute and vexatious prerogative*, was scarcely
'sufficient,' &c.

Nor are these passages more dark in the transcript,
than they are in the original.

Contradictions.—In this chapter we come back
to those substantial pillars of history, notes and refe-
rences. For want of them, the historical edifice be-
fore was only like a fairy fabric, reared upon a foun-
dation of air, and glittering with the colours of the

¹ P. 123. ² p. 134. ³ p. 136. ⁴ p. 143. ⁵ p. 160.
rainbow.

rainbow. But, as we recover our notes, we return also to the old opposition between them and the text. 'The inhabitants of the dutchy of Spoleto sought a refuge from the storm, declared *themselves* the servants and subjects of St. Peter, and completed, by this voluntary surrender, *the present circle of the ecclesiastical state*.' This is peremptory, for the surrender of *themselves* and of their *country* to the popes. Yet the note, after citing the passage on which the text is founded, contradicts the latter in this manner: '*it may be a question, whether they gave their own persons or their country.*'—'The king of the Franks and Lombards asserted the inalienable rights of the empire; and, in his life and death, *Ravenna*, as well as Rome, was numbered in the list of *his* metropolitical cities.' Ravenna then was considered by Charlemagne, as *his* city. Yet the note says thus of him: '*Charlemagne solicited and obtained from the proprietor Adrian the First, the mosaics of the palace of Ravenna.*'—'A synod of three hundred *bishops* was assembled at Frankfort.' But the subjoined note says, that this number 'must include, *not only* the *bishops*, but the *abbots*, and even the *principal laymen.*'—So much are the notes and the text, playing at cross purposes with each other!

Absurdity.—'Both Selden—and Montesquieu—represent Charlemagne, as the first *legal* author of tithes. Such obligations have country gentlemen to his memory!' Country gentlemen have

¹ p. 124.² *ibid.*³ p. 131.

neither obligation, nor disobligation, to the memory of Charlemagne, for this; unless Mr. Gibbon thinks that there are any of them, who possessed their estates *before* Charlemagne imposed the payment of tithes. If they bought or inherited them, with the burden already upon them; they are not injured. But indeed it is only ignorance, in Mr. Gibbon, Montesquieu, and Selden; that could attribute the first payment of tithes to Charlemagne. He reigned from the middle of the eighth century, to the beginning of the ninth. And Boniface, archbishop of Mentz but a native of England, who was born in 670; testifies tithes to have been paid by the *English* in his time, *one whole century* at least before Charlemagne. They were paid undoubtedly; and *legally* too, or they would not have been paid at all; from the first legal establishment of Christianity, in the island and on the continent'.

Chapter the THIRD,

or fiftieth.—This proposes to give us 'the genius of the Arabian prophet, the manners of his nation, and the spirit of his religion;' which 'involve the causes of the decline and fall of the eastern empire'. We have accordingly, up to p. 196, an account of Arabia, its geography, its manners, its history, &c. To p. 219 we have Mahomet's parentage, life, and Koran, described; to p. 237 the success of Mahomet in converting his own family, his expulsion from Mecca, his reception at

¹ Hist. of Manchester, 11. quarto, 438—439.

² p. 170.

Medina, and his plundering expeditions in the deserts of Arabia; to p. 240 his reduction of Mecca; and to p. 256 his history to his death. We thus have *eighty-six* quarto pages, one *eighth* of the whole volume, laid out in what is merely the *private* history (as if it were) of Mahomet. That the great and striking principles of Mahometanism, and the marking features of Mahomet's character and life, should have been produced before the reader; was requisite to the illumination of the history. But nothing more was requisite. And as this might have been executed in a quarter part of the space actually taken, so would it have made a deeper impression on the reader. But Mr. Gibbon has always an unhappy propensity to dissertation. He loves to spin his long web of threads, that are ready to break at every touch; while he lays his history fairly to slumber. He forgets, in his travels through Arabia, and during his residence in it, that he is writing the history of the decline and fall of the Roman empire; that, if one foot of his historical compasses may be stretched with propriety, for a short time, into the deserts there, it can only be for a short time, and the other must remain centered and fixed at Constantinople all the while; and that his own reason has prescribed, and his own pen has promised, to dwell only upon the 'important,' and the 'most important,' circumstances of its decline and fall.

But Mr. Gibbon has inflamed the absurdity of this devious chapter, by giving us a list and an account of Mahomet's successors, Abubeker, Omar,

Othman, and Ali, to p. 262; with an account of the civil war between the Mahometans, p. 262—265; the succession of Moawiyah, and the change of government from elective to hereditary, p. 266—271; all ‘anticipated’ confessedly, and therefore containing a hint in p. 262, that the Mahometans had now reduced ‘Persia, Syria, and Egypt,’ and in p. 267, that they were even besieging Constantinople; when we have hardly seen them yet breaking out from Arabia. This ‘anticipation’ seems to be purely the result of wantonness, as we are afterwards to attend the progress of the Mahometan arms, and to accompany the armies of those very men, Ali, Othman, Omar, and Abubeker, in their reduction of the countries. And the only reason, which he has assigned for this act of wantonness, is this; ‘that the merit and misfortunes of Ali and his descendants lead him to *anticipate*, in this place, the series of the Saracen caliphs.’ The reason appears as trifling, as the conduct is extravagant.

The history in this chapter carries a peculiar air of *obscurity* with it. It is very frequently unintelligible. And we are ready to invoke Œdipus, to come and explain the enigmatic passages. But we pass over the *obscure expressions*, and also the *false language*, in order to mark more fully some *contradictions* and some *absurdities*.

‘Mahomet placed himself, with Abubeker, on a throne or pulpit.’ So says the text. But what adds the note? ‘The place, to which Mahomet retired’

‘ during the action, is styled by Gagnier—*umbraculum, une loge de bois avec une porte*. The same Arabic word is rendered by Reiske,—by *solium*, *suggestus editor*; and the difference is of the utmost moment, for the honour both of the inter-
 ‘ preter and the hero.’ Yet without settling or attempting to settle, by arguments in the note, this difference of the utmost moment;’ Mr. Gibbon has decided it without any argument in the text, and fixed it to be ‘ a throne or pulpit.’ And then the note comes to decide *against* this decision, to intimate the place may be some shed or cabin of wood, and to say that Mahomet ‘retired’ to it during the action.

Text. The ‘*dream* of a nocturnal journey is seriously described, as a real and corporeal transaction.’ Note. ‘The nocturnal journey is *circumstantially related* by Abulfeda,—who *wishes* to think it a vision.—Yet the Koran, without naming either heaven, or Jerusalem, or Mecca, has only dropt a mysterious hint, *laus illi qui transtulit servum suum ab oratorio Haram ad oratorium remotissimum*.—A slender basis for the aerial structure of tradition!’ Mr. Gibbon first makes the journey to be a *dream*. He then refers to Abulfeda, who makes it a *reality*; circumstantially relating it, and only wishing, from the gross absurdity, to resolve it (if he could) into a dream. And he next produces a passage from the Koran, which shews it decisively to be a *reality*. He produces it in confirmation of the text, and in evidence of its being a *dream*. Yet

it proves it *not* to be a dream, in the plainest manner. The passage praises God, for *translating* his servant *from the oratory Haram*, &c.; ‘*transtulit*’ ‘*servum suum ab oratorio Haram*,’ &c. And Mr. Gibbon, who says the Koran mentions not Mecca, is deceived by his inattention; the ‘*oratorium Haram*’ being the temple of Mecca, which is called in Arabic *Masjad al Haram*, or simply *Al Haram* and *Haram*, the sacred temple¹; and Mr. Gibbon himself accordingly carrying Mahomet in the text, ‘from the’ very ‘temple of Mecca’².

This *dream*, as Mr. Gibbon calls it, he thus describes in short. ‘A mysterious animal, the Borax, conveyed him from the temple of Mecca to that of Jerusalem; with his companion Gabriel, he successively ascended the seven heavens, and received and repaid the salutations of the patriarchs, the prophets, and the angels, in their respective mansions.’ But let us dwell a little more particularly on this subject, than Mr. Gibbon chuses to do. The *dreams* of such a Homer as this in theology, are worth our attention. And as a narrative of this nocturnal journey will usefully expose the credulity of those, who, like Mr. Gibbon, think ‘a philosophical thief might subscribe the popular creed of the Mahometans’³; so I shall soon shew it to be a reality, even in the opinions of the Mahometans themselves, and to form a fundamental article in that very creed. Al Borak then was an

¹ Modern Universal Hist. 1. 207, 74, and 28, octavo.

² p. 211.

³ p. 204.

animal, which had a man's face, a horse's jaws, eagle's wings, and eyes like stars; which could move as swift as the lightning, but *was informed with a rational soul*, yet had not naturally *the power of speech*; which begged of Mahomet *to be introduced into heaven* at the day of judgment, and to which Mahomet actually *promised a place* there. This hippogryffin of Mahomet's carried him to the temple of Jerusalem, where he met Abraham, Moses, and OUR SAVIOUR, with a number of prophets and angels. These all went to prayer with him. He then ascended without the beast, and with only the angel Gabriel, to the first heaven; where he saw angels of all sorts and shapes. Some were in the form of *birds*, and some in that of *beasts*, being the angels that interceded *for birds and beasts* respectively. One of the former was a *cock*, being the *angel of cocks*; and of so prodigious a size, that with his *head* he *touched* the second heaven, though a *journey of five hundred years* above the first. In the second heaven he saw another angel, *whose head reached up to the third*, though equally a *journey of five hundred years distant* from it. In the third, he saw another, who was so large and big, that the space *between his eyes only*, was a distance equal to a *journey of seventy thousand days*; an angel, according to the proportions of *this* part of his body, that could not *possibly* have stood *within any one, even of Mahomet's heavens*. In the fourth heaven he saw an angel, as tall as any before, and reaching equally in height a *journey of five hundred years*. In the fifth and sixth he saw no

more of these tall angels. But, in the seventh, he saw one with *seventy thousand heads, seventy thousand tongues in every head, and seventy thousand distinct voices* coming at the same time from every tongue; and another with a *million of heads, a million of tongues, and a million of voices*. And, as he saw Abraham, Moses, and our SAVIOUR, at Jerusalem; so he saw Adam in the first heaven, our SAVIOUR again, and John, in the second, David and Solomon in the third, Aaron and Enoch in the fifth, Moses again in the sixth; Abraham again, and again our SAVIOUR, in the seventh; and *recommended himself to the prayers of our SAVIOUR*, though all the other prophets and saints recommended *themselves* to Mahomet's prayers. So truly in its *substance* is this nocturnal journey a *vision* and a *dream*, even the dream of sickness, and the vision of insanity! Yet it was all related by Mahomet, as a reality. *He related it the next morning*. But it was received, even by the credulous Arabs, with a general burst of contempt. Some laughed at the extravagance of the fiction. Some were indignant at the effrontery of the imposture. Mahomet was very properly challenged therefore, to ascend up to the heavens again, not by night but by day, and in the sight of them all. Yet this bold fiction was the grand hinge, upon which the prophetic character of the impostor turned. Could he not induce them to swallow such fictions as these, he would have resigned his title of a prophet, and have sunk into a mere warrior. But they did swallow it. Their credulity was even as gigantic,

gigantic, as his falsehoods. And as Abubeker vouched *at the time*, for the *truth* and *reality* of all that Mahomet had related, when (according to Mr. Gibbon himself in a *distant* passage) ‘the *veracity* of ‘Abubeker *confirmed* the religion of the prophet¹;’ and as Mahomet introduces God in two parts of the Koran, swearing by the stars, &c. to the truth of Mahomet’s admission into his presence: so, even in the early days of Omar the second successor to Mahomet, a Mahometan general alleges for the surrender of Jerusalem to him, that ‘Mahomet himself went from it in one night to heaven;’ all the Mahometans in general have ever since considered a disbelief of this journey, to be a disbelief of the Koran itself; and all the Turks in particular observe a grand festival to this day, on the twentieth night of their month Rajed, for the very night in which this journey was performed². To such sottishness of credulity are those reduced, who would fly from the mysteries of Christianity to the monsters of Mahometanism!

Mahomet, says Mr. Gibbon, in this nocturnal journey, ‘passed *the veil of unity*, and approached ‘within *two bowshots* of the throne, and felt a cold ‘that pierced him to the heart, when his *shoulder* ‘was touched by the *hand* of God³.’ What is this ‘veil of unity,’ and whence did Mr. Gibbon derive

¹ P. 220.

² Prideaux’s Life of Mahomet, p. 53—66, 2d Edit. 1697; and Modern Univ. Hist. 1. 65—81, and 424.

³ p. 211.

it? There is no such 'veil,' I apprehend, in the Mahometan accounts of this journey. Nor what a 'veil of unity' means, is it easy to guess. And I suspect Mr. Gibbon to have borrowed it, by some strange misconception, from *the seventy thousand veils*, that this madman represents to have been before the face of God¹. As to the 'two bow-shots,' these have been corrected by a late author into *two bow-lengths*²; though this very author has forgot to adopt his own correction, in the progress of the history³. And, as to the *band* of God applied to the *shoulder* of Mahomet, God is said to have put *one* of his hands upon the *shoulder*, and *another* upon the *breast*, of Mahomet⁴.

'In the prophetic style, which uses the present or past for the future, Mahomet had said, *appropinquant hœra, et scissa est luna*.—This figure of rhetoric has been converted into a fact, which is said to be attested by the most respectable witnesses.—The festival is still celebrated by the Persians⁵.' Mr. Gibbon here, and in the passage preceding, mistakes totally the nature of the Koran. The hints in it have *not* been made 'the basis of traditions.' The traditional is the *full* story, and the Koran contains only the *abstract* of it. We see this very evident in the passage before. The whole history of Mahomet's nocturnal journey, from the temple of Mecca to the seventh heaven; was *related*

¹ Prideaux, p. 63.

² Modern Univ. Hist. i. 76.

³ Ibid. i. 424.

⁴ Ibid. i. 76.

⁵ p. 212.

by himself the very next morning, to his countrymen of Mecca. Yet the Koran contains no more account of it, than this general one; that God ‘trans-
 ‘tulit servum suum ab oratorio Haram ad ora-
 ‘torium remotissimum;’ not as Mr. Gibbon has wildly asserted before, ‘without naming either Hea-
 ‘ven, or Jerusalem, or Mecca,’ which would make the whole most amazingly ridiculous; but naming *Mecca* (as I have already shewn) by its customary appellation among the Arabs, *Masjed al Haram*, or temple Haram; and equally naming *Jerusalem* assuredly, by its equally customary appellation among them, of *Masjed al Akfi* or *Akfa*, the farther temple, or the temple most remote, as the temple of Jerusalem is *actually denominated by the Arabian Abulfeda himself*¹. In the ideas of Mahomet himself, and of his followers for ages, there were only two temples in the world worthy of their notice, that of Mecca, and this of Jerusalem; that they called the Holy Mosque, and this they denominated the Farther one. This passage in the Koran, therefore, is actually posterior in time, to the recital of the story the next morning; is to be explained by the tradition of it; and is accordingly explained so by the Mahometans themselves, to this day. And the case is nearly similar, with the present passage. It is no prophecy. It is merely, like the former, an intimation of a story related by himself. Only here the intimation is as full as the relation, and the Koran *therefore* is a sufficient witness of its own

¹ Modern Univ. Hist. 3. 304.

meaning.

meaning. The Koran itself relates the incident, not as a future, but as a past, fact. 'The hour *' bath approached,'* it says, 'and the moon *' bath been split asunder ; but if they see a sign,* they turn aside, saying *this is a powerful charm ;* and they 'accuse of *imposture,'* &c.¹ Here the context proves demonstrably, that the *prophetic* interpretation of the passage is only a sorry subterfuge of Mr. Gibbon's, equally against grammar and good-sense. Mahomet here appears, actually alleging such a miracle to have been wrought by him, and confessing the people not to have believed it. Even one of his *personal* followers, Ebn Masud, affirmed he beheld the miracle with his own eyes ; and even saw mount Hara, one of the hills near Mecca, appear at the time between the two divisions of the moon². Accordingly 'it is said,' Mr. Gibbon himself tells us, 'to be attested by the most respectable eye-witnesses.' And, as the fact is believed by the Mahometans in general³ ; so Mr Gibbon again allows 'the festival' of it, to be, 'still celebrated by the 'Persians' in particular. So unhappy is Mr Gibbon, in all his attempts to strip Mahometanism, of its pretended miracles of action, and its real prodigies of absurdity !

Text. 'A small portion of ground, the patrimony of two orphans, was acquired by *gift* or *purchase.*' Note. 'Prideaux—reviles the wickedness of the impostor, who despoiled two poor or-

¹ Modern Univ. Hist. 1. 62.

² Ibid. *ibid.*

³ Ibid. *ibid.* and 84.

‘ phans, the sons of a carpenter ; a reproach which
 ‘ he drew from the *Disputatio contra Saracenos*,
 ‘ composed in Arabic *before* the year 1130 ; but the
 ‘ *honest* Gagnier—has *shewn*, that *they were deceived*
 ‘ by the word *Al Nagjar*, which signifies in this
 ‘ place, not an obscure trade, but a noble tribe of
 ‘ Arabs. The desolate state of the ground is de-
 ‘ scribed by Abulfeda ; and his *worthy* interpreter
 ‘ has proved, from Al Bochari, the *offer of a price* ;
 ‘ from Al Jannabi, *the fair purchase* ; and from Ah-
 ‘ med Ben Joseph, *the payment of the money by the*
 ‘ *generous Abubeker*. On these grounds *the prophet*
 ‘ *must be honourably acquitted* !’ We here see the
 zeal, with which Mr. Gibbon, taking the *honest* and
worthy Gagnier for his associate in the work, labours
 to prove the innocence of Mahomet in this transac-
 tion. But the evidence of Gagnier in favour of Ma-
 homet, had been fairly stated before in *Modern*
Universal History ² ; and the reader too candidly left
 to judge, between the accusation and the defence.
 Mr. Gibbon therefore has only the merit, of pro-
 ducing the evidence at second hand. Nor can we
 after all say with Mr. Gibbon, that Mahomet ‘ must
 ‘ be honourably acquitted.’ To assert that Pri-
 deaux and his author ‘ were deceived’ into the sto-
 ry, by mistaking the name of an Arab tribe for the
 name of a business ; is only to trifle with the reader.
 A *circumstance*, like this, cannot in the remotest de-
 gree affect the *substance* of the story. And, even in
 the point itself, whether a writer, who (as we shall

¹ p. 227.

² Vol. 1. p. 95, 96.

instantly shew) lived in the court of a Saracen caliph, was likely to confound the name of a Saracen tribe, with that of a particular profession, and to know the very language of the country, *worse* than an European of the present century; or whether Peter of Toledo, who translated the Arabic original into Latin, was likely to know it *worse* than Gagnier, who *never saw the original*, and only guessed at it *through* and *against* the translation; let common-sense decide. 'It is recorded as an instance of his [Mahomet's] injustice,' says Prideaux on the authority of Disputatio Christiani, c. 4, 'that he violently dispossessed certain poor orphans, the children of an inferior artificer a little before deceased, of the ground on which it, a mosque at Medina, stood; and so founded this first fabric for his worship, with the like wickedness as he did his religion'. The work here alleged by Prideaux, says Mr. Gibbon, was written 'before the year 1130.' It was in all probability written *very long* before, as it was *then* translated out of Arabic into Latin. It was written too, by one who actually held an office in the court of a Saracen caliph; and was addressed by him to his friend, a Mahometan². It forms therefore a very important authority. Against it, is produced Al Bochari, who died in 869, Al Jannabi, whose history comes down to 1588, and Ahmed Ben Joseph, who finished his in 1599³. The only witness

² Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, p. 76.

² Prideaux's Letter to Deists, p. 163.

³ Ibid. *ibid.* p. 157, 159, and 154.

of moment against him, therefore, is Al Bochari. And he attests only 'the *offer* of a price;' which is very consistent with the relation of Prideaux's author, and indeed implies it. A price being only *offered*, and not *given*; it being inadequate, I suppose, and therefore refused; the ground was taken away by violence. Nor, even if we admit all the three witnesses in favour of Mahomet, can he be acquitted. Al Bochari alleges, that a price was *offered*. But Al Jannabi denies this, says a price was *given*, and so 'a fair purchase' was made by Mahomet. And then Ahmed Ben Joseph comes, contradicts Al Jannabi, and avers no purchase to have been made by *Mahomet*, but the purchase to have been actually made by *Abubeker*, he paying the money. Thus do Mahomet's witnesses confound themselves, and confirm the accusation. But let us consider the story, upon the face of all these testimonies united. From Al Bochari we learn, that a price was offered by Mahomet, and not accepted by the owners. From Prideaux's author we find, that the land was *then* taken away by Mahomet. From Ahmed Ben Joseph we understand, that this violence was urged against Mahomet, as it is actually urged by Prideaux's author; and that *therefore* Abubeker paid for it the money, *which the owners had demanded for it*. For this reason Al Jannabi declares the ground to have been fairly purchased. And, as this appears to be nearly or wholly the real state of the case, from Mahomet's living *ten* years after he had seized the ground, and built

x

his

his mosque upon it', and from Abubeker's *then* succeeding Mahomet, and *then* paying the money; so the whole reflects all the disgrace upon Mahomet, that Prideaux had cast upon him for it. Mr. Gibbon thus appears unfortunate again, in his zeal for the honour of Mahometanism! Nor is it worth while perhaps to notice his confusedness of ideas, in all this. His text speaks of the land being 'acquired by gift or purchase.' Yet his note endeavours to disprove all 'gift,' by proving the whole a 'purchase.' And, even though he brings several authorities, for a price being either offered or given for the land; he intimates the land to be worth no price at all, as 'the desolate state of the ground,' he says 'is described by Abulfeda.' So much has the Mahometan here confounded the critic, in Mr. Gibbon!

'A friendly tribe, instructed (*I know not how*) in the art of sieges, supplied him with a train of battering rams and military engines, with a body of five hundred artificers'.¹ He should have said in propriety, just as the Mod. Univ. Hist. says, 'with battering rams, catapults, and all other military machines employed in such operations; together with the most skilful engineers to play them; with which he was supplied by the tribe of Daws, the most famous of all the Arabs for such artificers'.² This would have resolved his difficulty at once, concerning the derivation of such knowledge to the

¹ Prideaux's Life of Mahomet, p. 88.

² p. 241.

³ Mod. Univ. Hist. 1. 185.

tribe. It was common to *all* the Arabs. Only *this tribe* was the *most famous* among them for it. And accordingly Mahomet appears upon *another* occasion, and in *another history*, to have ‘battered ‘the wall’ of a town ‘some days, with his *rams* ‘and *other* military engines’.

P. 233. ‘Drams of silver.’ Mr. Gibbon has here, and in 246, &c. &c. &c. confounded a *weight* with a *coin*. These ‘drams of silver’ were *silver drachmæ*, current among all the orientals, and denominated *dirhems* by the Arabs².

Note. ‘The *diploma securitatis Ailenfibus* is attested by Ahmed Ben Joseph, and the author *Libri splendorum* (Gagnier, Not. ad Abulfedam, p. 125); but Abulfeda himself, as well as Elmacin (Hist. Saracen. p. 11), though he owns Mahomet’s regard for the Christians (p. 13), *only* mention *peace* and *tribute*. In the year 1630, Sionita published at Paris the text and version, of Mahomet’s patent in favour of the Christians; which was admitted and reprobated by the opposite taste of Salmasius and Grotius (Bayle, MAHOMET. Rem. AA). Hottinger doubts of its authenticity (Hist. Orient. p. 237); Renaudot urges the consent of the Mahometans (Hist. Patriarch. Alex. p. 169); but Mosheim shews the futility of their opinion, and inclines to believe it spurious. Yet Abulpharagius quotes the impostor’s treaty with the Nestorian patriarch (Asseman. Biblioth. Orient. tom. 11. p. 418), but Abul-

¹ Mod. Univ. Hist. 1. 152.

² Ibid. 1. 118, 194, 223, &c.

‘pharagius was primate of the Jacobites’.¹ I have cited this long note with all its pomp of erudition, in order to exhibit Mr. Gibbon *just as he would wish to be exhibited*; and to point out what he would *not* wish to have pointed out, the solemn trifling of all. What is the conclusion of this *parade* of authorities, and this *pageantry* of arguments? Who can tell? Is the diploma genuine or spurious? Reason encounters reason, authority clashes with authority, and ‘man drives man along.’ This is very ridiculous in itself. But it is more ridiculous, when we consider the intention of the note. It was drawn up *in order* to decide. And it is still more ridiculous, when the note was to decide *in favour of the text*, and to *corroborate what it had said*. ‘To his Christian subjects,’ says the text, ‘Mahomet readily granted *the security of their persons, the freedom of their trade, the property of their goods, and the toleration of their worship*.’ The note was then to prove as the text asserts. But Mr. Gibbon forgot his purposes, in the predominance of his learning. The note left the text in the lurch. And, opposing the text by alleging Elmacin and Abulfeda for only peace and tribute, it produces nothing ultimately in favour of it. The text is undoubtedly wrong, and the diploma is undoubtedly spurious. Mr. Gibbon, amidst all his authorities and reasons, has forgotten to produce a decisive one of either. There is a ‘particular in it,’ says Prideaux concerning the diploma, ‘which manifestly discovers the forgery. It makes Moawias, the son of Abu Sophian, to be

¹ p. 245.

‘ the *secretary* to the impostor, *who drew the instrument*; whereas it is certain, that Moawias, with his father Abu Sophian, was *then in arms against him*; and it was not till the taking of Mecca, *which was four years after*, that *they came in unto him*, and to save their lives embraced the imposture¹.’ But let me add what is still more decisive perhaps, that it is dated in the fourth month of the *fourth* year of the *Hegira*, or flight of Mahomet; when the *Hegira* was not made an æra of computation, till *eighteen* years after the flight². The instrument is thus proved to be a forgery, by those strongest signatures of a forgery, two false dates! Mr. Gibbon’s text, therefore, is entirely overthrown, and his note is completely superseded. His remark too, concerning this diploma, from ‘ Abulpharagius quoting the impostor’s treaty with the Nestorian patriarch;’ and his reply to it, from ‘ Abulpharagius being the primate of the Jacobites;’ is all confusion. Abulpharagius was not ‘ primate of the Jacobites.’ He was merely a *physician* among them³. And the treaty with the Nestorian patriarch, was *six years after* the date of this diploma⁴.

‘ *The perpetual independence of the Arabs* has been the theme of *praise*, among *strangers* and *natives*; and the arts of controversy transform this singular event, into a prophecy and a miracle, in favour of the posterity of Ishmael. *Some exceptions*, that can neither be dissembled nor eluded, render this

¹ Prideaux’s Life of Mahomet, p. 157—158.

² Compare Prideaux’s Life, p. 158 with p. 78.

³ Ibid. Letter to Deists, p. 153.

⁴ Modern Univ. Hist. 1. 205, 206.

' mode of reasoning as indiscreet as it is superflu-
 ' ous.' He then mentions the exceptions, and adds:
 ' yet *these exceptions are temporary or local*; the BODY
 ' OF THE NATION HAS ESCAPED THE YOKE OF THE
 ' MOST POWERFUL MONARCHIES; the arms of *Sesof-*
 ' *tris* and *Cyrus*, of *Pompey* and *Trajan*, could never
 ' *atchieve the conquest of Arabia*; the present fove-
 ' reign of the *Turks* may exercise a *shadow* of ju-
 ' risdiction, but his pride is reduced to *solicit the*
 ' *friendship of a people*, whom it is dangerous to pro-
 ' voke and *fruitless to attack*.' Thus does Mr.
 Gibbon, like a child at play, knock down his own
 fabrication of cards with his own hand! But, as he
 adds in a note, ' a nameless doctor (Universal Hist.
 ' Vol. XX. octavo edition) has formally *demonstrat-*
 ' *ed* the truth of Christianity, by the independence
 ' of the Arabs. A critic, besides the exceptions of
 ' fact,' which Mr. Gibbon has already allowed to
 be only *temporary* and *local*, and not to relate to *the*
main body of the people; ' might dispute the meaning
 ' of the text (Gen. xvi. 12.),' when he allows the
fact to be *strictly consonant* to the *interpretation*, ' the
 ' extent of the application,' when his own allowance
 shews this, ' and the foundation of the pedigree,'
 when he does not dare to deny it, and when the very
 Arabs themselves have always affirmed, and do still
 affirm it. Mr. Gibbon, we see, could not be quiet
 because he was beaten. He therefore returns to as-
 fault the baffling writer, a second time. He thus a
 second time proclaims his own rage, and betrays his
 own convictions, in the same instant. And the ser-

pent, still gnawing upon the file, and still unable to break it, exposes his folly in his feebleness, and shrinks into his hole covered with blood and shame.

‘ The writers of the Modern Universal History (Vol. I. and II.) have compiled, in 850 folio pages, the life of Mahomet and the annals of the caliphs. They enjoyed the advantage of reading, and *sometimes correcting*, the Arabic texts; yet, notwithstanding their high-sounding boasts, I cannot find, after the conclusion of my work, that they have afforded *much* (if any) additional information. The dull mass is not quickened by a spark of philosophy or taste; and the compilers indulge the criticism of acrimonious bigotry, against Boulainvilliers, Sale, Gagnier, and all who have treated Mahomet with favour, or *even justice*.’ The author of this arraigned portion of the Modern Universal History, I can inform the public, was the same who asserted the independence of the Arabs, in so substantial a manner; the late Mr. Swinton of Oxford. Mr. Gibbon is angry at both these works, for the same reason; the honourable zeal for Christianity and for truth, that pervades them. Yet in the Mahometan history, it seems, Mr. Gibbon has not derived *much*, if *any*, information from Mr. Swinton. If he has derived *any*, he has certainly *stolen* it; for he has made no acknowledgments. That he has however derived *much*, I am inclined to think from his own expres-

sions. And indeed how can it be otherwise, when (according to Mr. Gibbon himself) Mr. Swinton had 'the advantage of reading, and *sometimes correcting*, the Arabic text?' But I could mention many passages, in which Mr. Gibbon has apparently copied Mr. Swinton. I shall hastily cite one. In p. 221 Mr. Gibbon uses the word 'vizir,' as an appropriate term among the Arabs, for a deputy and supporter; and says in the note, that he 'endeavours to preserve the Arabian idiom, as far as he can feel it himself in a Latin or French translation.' But he had the idiom preserved before, and the word adopted in an English history. Mr. Swinton in 1. 47—48, at this very point of the history, had used the term; and even subjoined a note to explain the meaning. 'Who,' says Mahomet there to his few followers, 'will be my *wazir* or assistant—and become my brother and my vicegerent?' and 'the word *wazir* or *visir*,' adds a note,—'properly signifies a *porter* or *carrier of burdens*; but, in a more noble sense, it is taken for a *privy counsellor*, or rather a *prime minister*, who is the person that *bears the whole burden* of the administration.' At the commencement of the Turkish empire,—the office of *visir* was finally established, and continues to this day. *None of those authors who have favoured the public with a history of wazirs, seem to have traced this supereminent dignity to its original source.* But I could point out also many passages of Mr. Gibbon's history, in which he might have borrowed to his advantage from Mr. Swinton. I have

have actually pointed out a remarkable one before. And upon the whole, and after examining both the histories, I am compelled to say; that the darkness, the abruptness, and the unfairness of Mr. Gibbon's, render the reading of Mr. Swinton's absolutely necessary, to the investigation of the history and the acquirement of the truth. Mr. Swinton indeed *does* take pains, to expose the folly and to repel the effrontery of Sale, Gagnier, and Boulainvilliers, those half-renegadoes from Christianity and from reason. This was requisite to the purity of the history. But I could produce many instances of his candour and fairness. I have actually produced a striking one before. And, as to his 'acrimony,' I am glad that Mr. Gibbon *feels*, and I am sure that he *retorts*, it. But *THAT* history, it seems 'is not quickened by a 'spark of philosophy and taste.' It certainly is wanting in vivacity and sentiment. Mr. Swinton was *weak* enough, to give us substantial criticisms for 'taste,' and to substitute solid truths for 'philosophy.' And, with all this *weakness*, he has actually given us a *body* of history, that wants indeed some nice proportions, some graces of movement, and some brilliancy of aspect; and that yet will be surveyed with profit and satisfaction, when the dressed and painted *dolls* of the present day, will be cast away with the fantastic fashion that produced them.

I have more than once before noted the strong turn of *obscenity*, that runs through Mr. Gibbon's history. I have too much occasion, to notice it here again. I will venture to cite a couple of passages.

' Seventy-two *bouris*, or black-eyed girls,' says Mr. Gibbon concerning the sensual paradise of the Mahometans, ' of resplendent beauty, blooming youth, ' virgin purity, and exquisite sensibility, will be created for the use of the meanest believer; a moment of pleasure will be prolonged to a thousand years, and his faculties will be increased an hundred fold to render them worthy of his felicity ¹.' Mr. Gibbon, we see, dwells upon the picture with peculiar relish. I even suspect him to have added from his own pencil, two of the strongest strokes in it. But in the next page he returns to his feast of sensuality. ' Useless would be the resurrection of the ' body,' he says in his own character or in that of a Mahometan, *and perhaps the difference is very little*; ' unless it were restored to the possession and ' exercise of its *worthiest* faculties; and the union of ' *sensual* and intellectual *enjoyment is requisite, to complete the happiness of the double animal, the perfect ' man.*' This is sufficient for a taste of Mr. Gibbon's *libidinous* spirit. I need only refer to a slight quotation of obscenity in p. 253, and to a very impudent quotation and passage in p. 254. And Mr. Gibbon seems to be equally happy, in any opportunity of shewing his infidelity, and in any occasion of exhibiting his lasciviousness.

Chapter FOURTH

or fifty-first.—In this chapter, after some prefatory matter, we have the reduction of Persia by the

¹ P. 218.

Saracens (p. 283—295), a point of history, totally foreign to the decline and fall of the Roman empire; and still more foreign (if possible) to a work that is to confine itself to the ‘circumstances,’ the ‘important,’ and even ‘the most’ important, in the account of this decline and fall. We have then the reduction of Syria (p. 296—331), and of Egypt (p. 331—349), by them. We have next their conquest of Western Africa, to the Atlantic (p. 349—363); all as foreign as that of Persia, because the history of it was finished, when we closed the career of the western empire. And we have finally the reduction of Spain, equally foreign with both (p. 364—381); and some remarks at the close, to shew the triumph of the Arabick religion over that of Christianity (p. 381—391). Had Mr. Gibbon materials, he would swell every chapter of digression into a volume; and expand and dilate the history of the decline and fall of the empire, into a large library. Give me but a foot to stand upon, says this historical Archimedes, and I will shake and agitate the whole globe at my pleasure. And he writes, and writes, and digresses, and includes one historical *parenthesis* within another, in an almost infinite series.

From p. 276 to p. 296, we never think of the empire or emperor at all. In p. 303 we have the first mention of the latter. We then find him ‘in his palace of Constantinople or Antioch.’ And we see him, like the reader, ‘awakened’ to a feeling for the empire. In p. 296—331 the sun of history rises and shines upon the empire. But it then

then sinks in the *west*. And it goes to shine in *other worlds*.

There is also great confusion, in the series of the history. The reduction of Persia comes *first*, and is placed by Mr. Gibbon himself in p. 290, 'A. D. 637—651.' We are *next* presented with 'the conquest of Transoxiana,' as p. 294 tells us, 'A. D. 710.' But we have *then* 'the invasion of Syria,' 'A. D. 632.' We thus, like a crab, go backwards in our course. And what shews the absurdity of such an irregular arrangement at once, we see the emperor in p. 303, 'awakened by the invasion of Syria, the loss of Bosra, and the danger of Damascus;' when, in the previous part of the history, events a thousand times more formidable to him have happened, and the whole empire of the Persians has been subdued by the Saracens.

Contradictions.—P. 287. 'The walls of Ctesiphon or Madayn, which had resisted the battering-rams of the Romans, would not have yielded to the *darts* of the Saracens.' Mr. Gibbon forgets, that he has already given them battering-rams *once*; and he knows not that he ought to have given them *twice*. But this strange forgetfulness concerning himself, and this gross mistake concerning the Arabs, who had all the Greek engines of war; as we have already seen them, and shall see them still more, having the Greek *coins* among them; runs through his whole history here, and lends a false colouring to it. Thus he says in p. 305, concerning the siege of Damascus: 'the art, the labour, the *military*

‘ *litary engines*, of the Greeks and Romans, are seldom to be found in the *simple*, though successful, operations of the Saracens; *it was sufficient for them*, to invest a city with arms rather than with trenches, to repel the sallies of the besieged, to attempt a stratagem or an assault, or to expect the progress of famine or discontent.’ Yet he himself in p. 307 speaks thus, concerning this very siege: ‘ Elmacin—notices the use of *Balistæ* by the Saracens (Hist. Saracen. p. 25, 32).’ This is in A. D. 634. And A. D. 638 he notices still in opposition to all, that ‘ the military engines, which battered the walls’ of Alexandria, ‘ may be imputed to the art and labour of—Syrian allies’ (p. 335).

We have already seen Mr. Gibbon, making strange mistakes about the *coins* of the Arabians. We see him making still more, in this chapter. P. 289 he speaks of ‘ twenty thousand *drams*,’ p. 293 of ‘ *drams* of silver,’ and p. 280 of ‘ *drams* or pieces of silver;’ when he should have said, *drachmæ* or *dirhems* of silver¹! P. 327 he mentions ‘ two hundred thousand pieces of *gold*;’ and p. 279 ‘ five pieces of *gold*;’ when he should have mentioned as many *dirhems* of *silver*². P. 338 he notices ‘ two *pieces of gold*,’ p. 349 ‘ four millions three hundred thousand *pieces of gold*,’ p. 288 ‘ thousands of *pieces of gold*,’ p. 294 ‘ two thousand *pieces of gold*,’ and p. 325 ‘ three hundred thousand *pieces of gold*;’ when he should have spoken more specifically, have turned his pieces of

¹ Mod. Univ. Hist. i. 433.

² Ibid. i. 471 and 379.

gold into *denarii* or *dinars*¹, and given us the correspondent value in English money. We should then have had some idea of the sums intended; and not been left, as we now are, totally in the dark about them. And in p. 381, at last recovering the specific name, he reckons 'twelve millions and forty-five thousand *dinars* or pieces of gold,' to be 'about *six* millions of sterling money;' when the *dinar* appears to have been about 13s. 6d. in value², and the sum consequently is above *eight* millions.

P. 345. Mr. Gibbon notices a point, as not discovered by 'the self-sufficient compilers of the *Modern Universal History*.' This is another stroke at Mr. Swinton. But it cannot hurt his reputation. I may very safely say still, that for truth, for facts, and sometimes even for *characteristic* facts, we must refer to Mr. Swinton; though, for brilliancy and pointedness, we must go to Mr. Gibbon. And I cannot refrain from marking with surprise, the charge of 'self-sufficiency' from such a writer as Mr. Gibbon. He who comes forward in his text, with such an air of superior observation; he who fills his notes with an hundred references, quotations, sneers, sarcasms, and caricatures; and he, who appears in his notes and text, like another Briareus, wielding his hundred arms against heaven itself; even he taxes the *self-sufficiency* of Mr. Swinton. And the fact presents us with a wonderful

¹ Mod. Univ. Hist. 1. 488, Renaudot, 334 'aurei denarii,' Mod. Univ. Hist. 1. 433, Ibid. 11, 76, '2000 dinars,' and ibid. 1. 455.

² Ibid. 1. 196.

picture, of the blindness incident to the human mind, and of the partiality fostered in the human heart. Mr. Gibbon would otherwise have never presumed, to charge another with his own darling sin. The giant, in compliment to himself, would have spared the pigmy. And Sir John Cutler, that king of misers, would not have had the effrontery to accuse a prudent œconomist, of avarice.

P. 344. ‘ Renaudot answers for versions of the ‘ Bible, Hexapla, *Catenæ Patrum*, Commentaries ‘ (p. 170).’ This gives us an instance, of what I have previously dwelt upon, the unfaithfulness of Mr. Gibbon in his references. He has marked in Italics the Italicised words above. Yet *these very words* are not in Renaudot, p. 170. The passage runs thus: ‘ Versionum sacræ scripturæ, commentariorum, hexaplorum, et aliarum ejusmodi ‘ lucubrationum.’ And this serves strongly to confirm, all that I have said of Mr. Gibbon before; such a falsification of the passage as this, being either merely the result of his habitual carelessness, or the wilful suggestion of his sarcastic genius.

P. 299. The text mentions ‘ the ringing of ‘ bells.’ But the note says: ‘ I much doubt, whether this expression can be justified, by the text of ‘ *Al Wakidi* or the practice of the times.’ So far I note the passages, only to shew the contradiction between them. But the contradiction is heightened, as the note goes on. And I wish to ascertain the point denied in it, and so to vindicate the text in opposition to the note. ‘ Ad Græcos, says Duncange

‘cange (Glossar. med. et in fin. [infimæ] Græ-
 ‘citat. tom. i. p. 774) campanarum usus fe-
 ‘rius transit [transit], et etiamnum rarissimus.
 ‘The oldest example, which we can find in
 ‘the Byzantine writers, is of the year 1040;
 ‘but the Venetians pretend, that they intro-
 ‘duced bells at Constantinople, in the ninth
 ‘century.’ This is a striking specimen of that
 spirit of learning, which overlooks the object direct-
 ly under its feet, while it is gazing for it among the
 stars. At the very surrender of Jerusalem to the
 Arabs, one of the articles imposed by the conquer-
 ors on the Christians, is this; that, ‘they shall not
 ‘ring, but only toll, their bells’.¹ Very soon after
 this event, one Kais being asked by the emperor
 concerning *Mahomet*, how at the time he had per-
 ceived himself inspired; said that ‘sometimes he
 ‘heard a sound resembling *that of a bell*, but
 ‘stronger and sharper’.² Then comes ‘the ring-
 ‘ing of bells’ in the text, at the siege of Bosra.
 And, what is a remarkable conclusion to the whole,
 only six pages after Mr. Gibbon has adopted in the
 text, and *refuted* in the note, this early use of bells;
 and in his account of the closely following siege of
 Damascus; he himself says, that ‘the signal was
 ‘given by a stroke on the great bell’.³

P. 312. Mr. Gibbon in the text speaks of ‘the
 ‘fair of Abyla, about thirty miles from Damascus.’
 ‘*Dair Abil Kodos*,’ says a note, ‘after retrenching

¹ Mod. Univ. Hist. i. 429.

² Ibid. i. 449—450.

³ P. 307.

‘ the last word, the epithet *holy*; I *discover* the Abila of Lyfania, between Damascus and Heliopolis; the name (*Abil* signifies a vineyard) concurs with the situation to justify my conjecture (Reland Palestine. tom. 1. p. 307, tom. 11. p. 525—527).’ This is all a series of errors. The place is *not* a *town*. It is only a monastery. Mr. Gibbon’s own narrative shews this plainly, ‘ The *hermit*,’ he says himself p. 314, ‘ was left alive, in the *solitary* scene of blood and devastation.’ Dair Abil Kodos, therefore, *cannot* be the *town* of *Abila Lyfania*, mentioned by Ptolemy¹. Even if it could, Mr. Gibbon did not ‘ *discover* the Abila of ‘ Lyfania’ in the name of Abil; D’Anville’s map of the country discovering it for him, by making the modern name of ‘ Abyladys,’ to be ‘ Abel.’ Nor does the name signify the Holy *Dair* or House of Abila, but the house of *the Holy Father*; the words at full length being *Dair Abi Al Kodos*, and only by elision contracted into *Dair Abi’l Kodos*. And, even if the *present* vines of Abila could anyways relate to its *ancient* name, the signification of *Abil*, a vineyard, can have no relation to the monastery; the *town* confessedly lying ‘ between Damascus and Heliopolis,’ and is about *thirty* miles ‘ from the former; ‘ when Abil is not more than *twelve*; and the *monastery* being, not between Tripoli and *Harran*,’ as Mod. Un. Hist. places it, an interval of region too large for any local discrimination, but (as I suppose was intended to be said) betwixt Tripoli and

¹ Lib. v. p. 160. Bertius.

Scurura or Caraw, and being probably the present monastery of *Der Mar Tacob* to the west of Caraw, and far to the north of Abila¹.

I have noticed before, the mean and wretched love of *obscenity* in Mr. Gibbon. He has yet to learn,

That want of decency is want of sense:

And he most shamefully breaks in upon all decency, in this chapter; wounding the delicacy of his reader in p. 278, with a long and impudent quotation in Latin, concerning a scene of Mahometan sensuality. Sensuality is the life and soul of Mahometanism. 'In the eyes of an inquisitive polytheist,' says Mr. Gibbon *for that very reason*, I doubt not, 'it must appear worthy of the human and the divine nature.' 'It must appear' peculiarly 'worthy of the human—nature;' because it 'restores' this nature even in paradise, as we have seen before, 'to the possession and exercise of its *worthiest* faculties.'

There is an air of *obscurity* in the narration too, that frequently distracts the reader. We cannot understand the history, unless we are previously acquainted with it. This obscurity often lies also, in single and detached sentences.—'Perhaps the Persians,' he says, 'who have been the masters of the Jews, would assert the honour, a poor honour—of being *their* masters⁴.' I give the passage as the press

¹ Mod. Univ. Hist. 1. 392—394. D'Anville's map, and map in Pococke, vol. 2d; corrected the one by the other.

² p. 382.

³ p. 219.

⁴ p. 383.

gives it me. Nor is the context more clear, than the extract. And what is the possible meaning of it?—Once the proverb of a diamond cutting a diamond, is very indiscreetly used in the history. But the vulgarity is at once covered and betrayed, by this pedantry of learning: ‘*it was a maxim among the Greeks, that, for the purpose of cutting a diamond, a diamond was the most effectual*’.¹ ‘In the name of the city,’ Jerusalem, ‘the profane prevailed over the sacred’.² He should have said in propriety, that the modern and the Roman prevailed over the ancient and the Jewish. ‘*Jerusalem* was known to the devout Christians—; but the *legal* and *popular* appellation of *Ælia*—has passed from the Romans to the Arabs.’ The name of *Jerusalem* was known equally to the Arabs, as to the Christians. Nor was the appellation of *Ælia*, the *legal* and *popular* one. The town indeed is called only *Ælia*, in Omar’s *second* address to the patriarch³. But it is called ‘*Ælia or Jerusalem*,’ in his *first*⁴. And as in the nocturnal journey of Mahomet, we apprehend it is denominated *Jerusalem* only⁵; so is it certainly denominated only *Jerusalem* by the Roman historian Ammianus Marcellinus, about *two centuries and an half* after Adrian had imposed the name of *Ælia* upon it⁶. *Ælia* therefore was the *legal* name, but *Jerusalem* the *popular*

¹ p. 317.² p. 320.³ Mod. Univ. Hist. i. 431.⁴ ibid. i. 430.⁵ Prideaux’s Life, 54 and 64, and Mod. Univ. Hist. i. 67 and 77.⁶ L. xxiii. c. 1. p. 350. Valesii ‘apud Hierosolymam templum.’

one; among the very Romans first, and consequently among the Arabs afterwards.

We have several instances of *false language*, in this chapter: p. 349, 'two authentic lists, of the present and of the twelfth century, *are circumscribed within,*' that is, *contain only,* 'the respectable number of two thousand seven hundred villages and towns' in Egypt; p. 325 'the *luxury* of Antioch,' for *the luxurious Antioch*, 'trembled and obeyed;' p. 327, 'bidding an eternal farewell to Syria, he—*absolved the faith* of his subjects,' or, as he should have said, *he absolved his subjects—from their fealty*; p. 318, they 'overturned,' for *overthrew*, 'a detachment of Greeks;' p. 355, 'the well-known cities of Bugia and Tangier *define,*' for *mark* 'the—limits of the Saracen victories;' p. 372, 'the maritime town of Gijon was the *term* of the lieutenant of Musa;' and p. 375, 'from his *term* or column of Narbonne he returned.'

We have also one *contradiction*. P. 374. 'The Goths *were* pursued *beyond* the Pyrenean mountains.' So says the text. But the note *doubts* this. 'I much question,' says the author *there*, 'whether Musa ever passed the Pyrenees.' And yet the text in p. 376 repeats this much questioned assertion; and says positively, 'he was preparing to *re-pass* the Pyrenees.'

The destruction of the Alexandrine library, is partly denied and partly excused. If it was only a library of divinity, it is *excused*; as 'a philosopher may allow with a smile, that it was ultimately

‘mately devoted to the benefit of mankind’. Into what a mere Vandal and Goth, does the leaden weight of infidelity sink Mr. Gibbon! It is *denied*, because two writers, both Christian, both Egyptian, and both earlier than the relater himself, one of whom too has amply described the reduction of Alexandria; have *not* noticed the fact. But a *negative* argument is of no moment, in opposition to a *positive* one. The fact is positively related, and by an author of unquestionable merit, Abulpharagius. No accumulation of testimonies merely negative, can countervail this. Nor is the destruction said by him to have been done, *at* the reduction of Alexandria, but *some time afterwards*. Yet, as Mr. Gibbon farther argues, this destruction ‘is repugnant to the sound and orthodox precept of the ‘Mahometan casuists;’ a weak argument in itself, and annihilated by its own allowance immediately afterwards, that ‘a more destructive zeal may perhaps be attributed to the first successors of Mahomet.’ ‘In this instance’ however, adds Mr. Gibbon, ‘the *conflagration* would have speedily expired ‘in the deficiency of materials;’ when, even according to his own account from Abulpharagius, the library was not burnt in *any general conflagration*; but ‘the volumes of paper or parchment were distributed to the six thousand baths of the city, and, ‘such was their incredible multitude, that six ‘months were barely sufficient for the consumption

‘ of this precious fuel ;’ and when the parchment or paper was used only for *lighting* the fires, not for forming them, and *therefore* lasted so long a time. The Roman writers too, says Mr. Gibbon, ‘ Aulus Gellius (Noctes Atticæ, vi. 17), Ammianus Marcellinus (xxii. 16), and Orosius (L. vi. c. 15),—all speak in the *past* tense ; and the words of Ammianus are remarkably strong, *fuerunt*,’ &c. But this is only another instance of that *dishonest management*, with which Mr. Gibbon garbles his quotations and references. All these writers speak only, of *the library destroyed in Cæsar’s time*. They may well therefore speak ‘ in the past tense.’ Gellius (vi. 17), says, ‘ ea omnia bello priore Alexandrino—incensa sunt.’ Orosius says (vi. 15), that the ‘ regia classis’ was ordered to be burnt by Cæsar ; ‘ ea flamma—quadraginta millia librorum—exuffit.’ And Marcellinus (xxii. 16) adds, in the words cited by Mr. Gibbon, ‘ bibliothecæ fuerunt in-æstimabiles.’ or *innumerabiles*, as Mr. Gibbon reads them ; ‘ et loquitur monumentorum veterum concinens fides,’ &c. *What* does this consenting testimony say ? Mr. Gibbon *chose to suppress it*. But it says, ‘ septingenta voluminum millia—sub dictatore Cæsare conflagrasse.’ Mr. Gibbon thus quotes the authors for the *later* library, when they speak only of the *former* ; and, in Marcellinus, wilfully suppresses the very words that would have betrayed they did. Another library was formed after the destruction of this. Epiphanius, Tertullian, and

Chrysoſtom, prove decifively its exiſtence¹; as Abulpharagius ſhews us its termination. And the evidence of ſuch an hiftorian as the latter, ‘an author of eminent note in the Eaſt, as well among ‘Mahometans as Chriftians²;’ the coincidence of his teſtimony with that of Chryſoſtom, Tertullian, and Epiphanius; the vacuity that there would be in the hiftory, from the want of it; its pointedneſs, and its circumſtantiality; leave us no room to doubt of the ſweeping deſtruction, that theſe friends and favourites of Mr. Gibbon’s, theſe fanatic Goths and Vandals of Arabia, made of the collected literature of the world.

Chapter FIFTH,

or fifty-ſecond.—In this chapter we have an account, of the firſt ſiege of Conſtantinople, and of the ſecond, by the Arabs, and of their failure in both (p. 392—405); of the invaſion of France by them (p. 405—412), a point quite foreign to the ſubject; of the civil wars among the Saracens (p. 412—416), all equally foreign as *particular* hiftory; of the revolt of the Saracens in Spain from the caliphs (p. 416—418), equally foreign; of the magnificence of the caliphs (p. 418—420), and its conſequences on their private and public happineſs (p. 421—422), equally foreign; of the introduction

¹ See a very uſeful note in Reimar’s Dion Caſſius, p. 327; and another as uſeful in A. Marcellinus, Valeſii, p. 343.

² Prideaux, Letter, p. 15.

and progress of learning among the Saracens (p. 423—431), equally foreign; of their invasion of the empire and reduction of Crete (p. 431—436); of their reduction of Sicily (p. 437—438), equally foreign; of their expeditions against Rome (p. 438—443), equally foreign; of their invasion of the empire again (p. 443—447); the disorderliness of the guards of the caliphs (p. 447—449), equally foreign; the rise and progress of the Carmathians among the Saracens (p. 449—452), equally foreign; the revolt of the provinces from the caliphs (p. 452—458), equally foreign; and the successes of the empire over them (p. 458—463). Mr. Gibbon is strangely slumbering in this chapter, over his own scope and aim in the history. He forgets, that he is writing the history of the decline and fall of the eastern empire. He dreams that he is writing a history of the *Saracens*, and tracing the *caliphate* to its decline and fall. And, in consequence of this delusion, out of seventy-two pages in this chapter, there are only twenty-eight, that have a connexion with the history. The rest is all the very impertinence of digression.

The history of the introduction and progress of learning among the Saracens, is endeavoured to be connected with the general history, by this argument. 'The sword of the Saracens,' we are told at the close, 'became less formidable, when their youth was drawn away from the camp to the college.' But, *had* this been the case, the introduc-

tion and the progress should have been only *noticed*, not *dwelt upon*. And it is *not* the case, even upon the face of Mr. Gibbon's own history. For, on resuming the narrative after this account, we find not, as we have a right to expect, this observation exemplified in the conduct of the Saracens. We find indeed the reverse of this. We find them *more* triumphant than ever, over the empire; even imposing a tribute upon it¹; even insulting the emperor most grossly², and even impressing 'the coin of the tribute with the image and superscription,' of the caliph³. Crete and Sicily, too, are subdued by that very king 'Almamon,' who was 'engaged in the introduction of foreign science⁴.' The Arabs also defeat the army of the empire, in a grand battle afterwards⁵. And the *future* weakness of the caliphs is actually ascribed by Mr. Gibbon himself, to 'the disorders of the Turkish guards⁶,' to 'the rise and progress of the Carathians⁷,' and to 'the revolt of the provinces⁸.' With such a stumbling pace does Mr Gibbon proceed in his history!

He says thus concerning Crete: 'I cannot conceive that mountainous island, to *surpass*, or even to *equal*, in *fertility* the *greater part* of Spain⁹.' So speaks the note. But, in the very next page, the text tells us of some *Spanish* Arabs, whom he calls 'a band of Andalusian volunteers¹⁰;' that

¹ p. 432.² p. 433.³ p. 434.⁴ p. 434—438.⁵ p. 444—445.⁶ p. 447—448.⁷ p. 449—452.⁸ p. 452—456.⁹ p. 435.¹⁰ p. 435.

' they saw, they *tasted*, they *envied*, the *fertility* of ' Crete.'——' In the—city of Mopsuestia,' says the text, '—two hundred thousand Moslems were ' destined to death or slavery; a surprising degree ' of population, which must at least include the ' inhabitants of the dependent districts'. But the note adds: ' yet I cannot credit this extreme pop- ' ulousness.' Then why did he insert in it his text?——We are told, ' that the liberal Alma- ' mon was *sufficiently* engaged in the restoration ' of domestic peace, and the introduction of foreign ' science;' and in *the very next* words are further told, that, ' under the reign of Almamon,—the ' islands of Crete and Sicily were subdued by the ' Arabs².'

' They breathed at Dorylæum, at the distance ' of three days³;' that is, three days after their flight they rested at Dorylæum. ' Their retreat ' *exasperated the quarrel* of the townsmen and mer- ' cenaries⁴;' that is, occasioned a quarrel between them, as we *have heard of none existing before*. ' From—Elmacin and the Arabian physicians, some ' dinars as high as two dirhems—may be *deduced*⁵, ' that is, *it may be deduced that there were such*. ' Three thousand pieces of gold⁶' should be as in Mr. Swinton, we apprehend, ' three thousand ' pounds weight of gold⁷.' ' The gold dinars,' which the Saracens now coined in their own mints,

¹ p. 460.² p. 435.³ p. 444.⁴ p. 461.⁵ p. 397.⁶ p. 395.⁷ Mod. Univ. Hist. 11. 78.

' may

‘ may be—equivalent to eight shillings of our sterling money ’: when there are nine very fine dinars, at this time preserved in the Bodleian collection at Oxford; and there was another lately in that of the Rev. Mr. Brown, fellow of Trinity college there; ‘ whose *value*,’ says Mr. Swinton expressly, ‘ according to *weight*, amounts to about ‘ *thirteen shillings and sixpence*,’ English money². ‘ I ‘ have reckoned the gold pieces,’ meaning (as he *should* have said) the *dinars*, ‘ at eight shillings³;’ when he ought to have reckoned them *at least*, for thirteen shillings and sixpence. ‘ One million of ‘ pieces of gold,’ he should again have said *dinars*, ‘ about four hundred thousand pounds sterling⁴;’ above seven hundred and fifty thousand pounds. And a person ‘ *consecrates* a sum of two hundred ‘ thousand *pieces of gold*, to the foundation of a college at Bagdad, which he endowed with an ample ‘ revenue of fifteen thousand *dinars*⁵;’ when the dinars and the pieces of gold are the same in reality, though they are distinguished so much by name.

Chapter SIXTH,

or fifty-third.—This chapter contains an account, of the ‘ royal volumes of Constantine Porphyrogenitus’ (p. 464—468), and of ‘ the Legatio ‘ Liutprandi, Episcopi Cremonensis ad Nicepho-

¹ p. 397

² Modern Univ. Hist. i. 196.

³ p. 419.

⁴ p. 438.

⁵ p. 424.

'rum Phocam' (p. 468), as the sources of intelligence for Mr. Gibbon's present chapter; of the present state of the provinces of the empire (p. 468—470); of the general wealth and populousness of the empire (p. 471—472); of the particular state of Peloponnesus (p. 472—478); of the revenue of the empire (478—479); of the pomp and luxury of the emperors (p. 479—483); of the honours and titles of the imperial family (p. 483—485); of the titles and names for the officers of the palace, the army, and the state (p. 485—487); of the adoration paid to the emperor, reception of ambassadors, processions, and acclamations (p. 487—490); marriage of the Cæsars with foreign nations, imaginary law of Constantine forbidding it, first exception, second, third, &c. (p. 490—494); despotic power and coronation-oath of the emperor (p. 495—496); military force of the Greeks, Saracens, and Franks (p. 496—499); tactics and character of the Greeks (p. 500—502); tactics and character of the Saracens (p. 502—504); the Franks or Latins (p. 504—506); their character and tactics (p. 506—508); the disuse of the Latin language (p. 508—511); the period of ignorance (p. 511—512); the revival of Greek learning (p. 512—515); decay of taste and genius (p. 515—517), and want of national emulation (p. 517—518). These are points, some more proper for a note than the text, some so wildly devious from his subject, and all so petty and uninteresting; that I need only contrast them with the often cited promise, of giving

giving merely 'the circumstances,' the 'important' circumstances, and the 'most important,' of the decline and fall of the empire. And we cannot censure this labyrinth of digressions and minutiae with more severity, than by thus contrasting it and the promise together.

Obscure. 'At length the approach of their hostile brethren extorted a golden bull, to define the rights and obligations of the Ezzerites and Milengi'.¹ This is darker than the Delphic oracle.—'Yet the maxims of antiquity are still embraced by a monarch formidable to his enemies;' who is this? 'by a republic respectable to her allies';² which is this?—'The Franks, the Barbarians, and the *Varangi or English*'³; who are these? We know not and we cannot guess, till we come *two chapters afterward*, to find some Scandinavian pirates 'saluted with the title of *Varangians* or corsairs';⁴ and till in the page *following* we see, that 'the new *Varangians* were a colony of *English* and *Danes*, who fled from the yoke of the Norman conqueror'.⁵—'This scholar should be likewise a soldier; and alas! Quintus Icilius is no more'.⁶ We understand not this, till we come to a very distant page; where we find that 'Q. Icilius (M. Guichard)' analysed the operations of Cæsar's campaigns in Africa and Spain⁷. So strangely does Mr. Gibbon write, to use singular and extraordinary appellations without any explanation, and then to

¹ p. 473.² p. 479.³ p. 486—487.⁴ p. 561.⁵ p. 562.⁶ p. 467.⁷ p. 616.

re-use them with one. His history is thus like a glow-worm, and carries its light in its tail.

False English. He mentions 'a golden bull to define the rights and obligations of the Ezzerites and Milengi, whose annual tribute was *defined*, for *fixed*, 'at twelve hundred pieces of gold', that is, *dinars*, something more than our old *marks*.—— 'By this impious alliance he *accomplished*, for *completed*, 'the measure of his crimes',——'No consideration could dispense *from*, read *with*, 'the law of Constantine',——'Discern and oppress the lassitude of their foes'.

Contradiction. After various intimations in the text, concerning the scandalous conduct of Hugo's family; and after several references to and quotations from Bishop Liutprand in the note, as a decisive authority for them; Mr. Gibbon sweeps away at once the note and the text from the face of *authentic* history, by this dashing stroke at the close; 'yet it must not be forgot, that the Bishop of Cremona was a lover of scandal'. Such an unlucky hand has Mr. Gibbon, in setting aside *his own* authorities, and in overthrowing *his own* narrative!

Chapter SEVENTH

or fifty-fourth.—This chapter proposes to be 'some inquiry into the doctrine and story,' of whom? 'of

¹ p. 473.

² p. 492.

³ *ibid.*

⁴ p. 504.

⁵ p. 493.

'the *Paulicians*' (p. 520). These, 'I am confident,' says Mr. Gibbon, 'gloried in their affinity to 'the apostle of the Gentiles' (p. 521). He accordingly recounts their origin (p. 522); their scriptures (p. 523); their not worshipping images, relics, or saints; their considering the true cross as a mere piece of wood, and the body and blood of Christ as mere bread and wine (p. 523); their quaker-like rejection of baptism and communion (p. 523); their condemning the Old Testament, as the invention of men and dæmons (p. 524); their allowing the godhead, but denying the personality, of Christ; giving him a body merely spiritual, that was not bound and could not be crucified (p. 524); and holding a god of goodness and a god of malignity (p. 524); their loosely spreading over the provinces of Asia Minor (p. 525), the persecution of them (p. 526—528), their revolt (p. 528—530), their decline in one part of the empire (p. 530), and their transplantation from another (p. 531); their continuance in their new settlement (p. 531—533), their dissemination from thence into the West (p. 533—534), their persecution there (p. 534—536), and their being the beginners of the Reformation (p. 536); with an essay at the end of all, on the character and consequences of the Reformation (p. 536—540). This is obviously such a detail of little and insignificant points, so far as it relates to the empire at all; and such a mere dissertation on ecclesiastical history, in all the great remainder; as is equally contrary to his promise,

promise, and repugnant to his purpose. The pope claims all temporal authority '*in ordine ad spiritualia.*' And Mr. Gibbon, like an infallible monarch in history, absolves himself from the obligations of his promises, absolves himself from all proprieties of conduct, and arrogates every part of history, ecclesiastical or civil; *in order to* the history of the Roman empire, the history only of its decline and fall, and the history only of the most important circumstances in either.

'We cannot be surprised, that they should have found in the gospel, the orthodox mystery of the trinity;—the rational Christian—was offended, that the Paulicians should dare to violate the unity of God;—their belief and their trust was in the Father, of Christ, of the human soul, and of the invisible world'.——This seems to me as contradictory, as it is absurd.——'They likewise held the eternity of matter, a stubborn and rebellious substance, the origin of a second principle, of an active being, who has created this visible world,' &c.² Is the strangeness here, the result of folly in these Paulicians, or of injudiciousness in their historian?

Chapter EIGHTH

or fifty-fifth.—This chapter relates the transactions of the Bulgarians with the empire (p. 542—

¹ p. 524.

² *ibid.*

547); the origin of the Hungarians (p. 548—551); the tactics of the Hungarians and Bulgarians (p. 551—553); the inroads of the Hungarians into Germany, Eastern France, and Italy (p. 553—556), all foreign to the history of the empire, and doubly foreign to the history of its decline and fall; the Hungarian reduction of the Bulgarians, and inroad up to the gates of Constantinople (p. 546); the expulsion of the Hungarians from Germany (p. 556—559), all equally foreign; origin of the Russians (p. 560—563), geography and commerce of Russia (p. 563—566), the wars of the Russians with the empire (p. 566—574), and the conversion of the Russians to Christianity (p. 574—579). The chapter therefore contains many parts, that have not the slightest connexion with Mr. Gibbon's subject. And, even in such as have a connexion, the thread of history is evidently spun too fine and long. The *facts* bear little proportion to the *disquisitions*. A large fabric is reared upon a slender pillar. And Mr. Gibbon's vast system of history, like that of the universe, moves for ever upon an imaginary pole.

'If in my account of this interesting people 'the Saracens,' says Mr. Gibbon, '*I have deviated from the strict and original line of my undertaking, the merit of the subject will hide my transgression, or solicit my excuse*.' I have already shewn him to have 'deviated' most wildly from 'the strict,' and also from the 'original, line of his undertaking.' He here acknowledges in effect, that he has. But

he hopes his 'transgression' will be hid, or at least his 'excuse' will be 'solicited,' by 'the merit of 'the subject.' Yet his 'excuse' may be 'solicited,' and his 'transgression' will still not be 'hid.' He has even pleaded 'the merit and misfortunes of Ali and his descendants' before, for confessedly '*anticipating*—the series of the Saracen 'caliphs'.' But no 'merit of a subject' can alter the unchangeable law of propriety. And whatever Mr. Gibbon may wish to suggest in extenuation of his conduct, it is not one particular subject that has carried him off in a *parabola*; it is many an one, it is almost every one. The *centripetal* power in him is very weak. The *centrifugal* is very strong. And he is perpetually flying off in a tangent, and running away into the wilds of space.

Contradictions. Text. 'The Hungarian language—bears a close and clear affinity to the 'idioms of the Fennic race'.' Note. 'I read in 'the learned Bayer—, that although the Hungarian 'has adopted *many* Fennic words (*innumeras voces*), 'it *essentially* differs, *toto genio et naturâ*.' Where then is, or where can be, the 'close and clear affinity,' in it 'to the *idioms* of the Fennic race;' when 'the whole genius and nature' of *that* is 'essentially' different from *this*?

False language. P. 552. 'Their sole industry was 'the *band* of violence and rapine;' p. 554 'their— 'settlements extended—beyond the *measure*,' read *bounds*, 'of the Roman province of Pannonia;' p.

¹ p. 256—271.

² p. 550.

557, 'prevent their second discharge by the—*career*
 'of your lances;'—'Otho *dispelled* the conspiracy;' p. 558, 'the *resources* of discipline and valour were
 'fortified by the arts of superstition;' p. 574, 'Con-
 'stantinople was *astonished to applaud*,' read *with asto-*
nishment applauded, 'the martial virtues of her fove-
 'reign;' and p. 577 'a religion—different—from
 'the worship of their native idols,' *worship* made a
religion!

Chapter NINTH,

and fifty-sixth.—This gives us the wars of the Greeks, Latins, and Saracens in Italy (p. 580—587), all foreign; the wars of the Normans with all three in the same country (p. 587—594), all equally foreign; the wars of the Normans with the Latins only (p. 594—598), still more foreign; the pedigree and character of Robert Guiscard the Norman (p. 598—601); his general success against the Latins, the Greeks, and the Saracens, in Italy and Sicily (p. 601—603), still foreign, as still within the ground of the late empire of the West; his particular successes in Italy (p. 603—604), still foreign; the learning of Salerno, one of his new acquisitions (p. 604), a digression upon the back of a digression; the trade of Amalphi, another of his acquisitions (p. 605—606), another digression upon the back of the first; the conquest of Sicily from the Saracens by his brother Roger (p. 606—609), still foreign; Robert's invasion of the empire (p. 609—620); the expedition of Henry the emperor of Germany against Rome (p. 621—623), still foreign;
 K reign;

reign; Robert's re-invasion of the empire (p. 623—626); the conduct of Robert's brother Roger, against his Norman brethren, the pope, and the Pisans, in Sicily and Italy (p. 626—629), still foreign; his successes over the Saracens in the West of Africa (p. 629—631), still foreign; his invasion of the empire (p. 631—633); the invasion of Italy by the emperor (p. 633—637), still foreign; the last invasion of the empire by the Normans (p. 638—644); and the wars of the Normans and Germans in Italy and Sicily (p. 638—644), again foreign. The chapter thus gives us a lively picture, of the digressional spirit of the author. Out of the seventeen points which I have here enumerated, five only relate even distantly to his subject, and twelve are the mere supplement of injudiciousness and extravagance. And Mr. Gibbon's history is become like the great whirlpool of Norway, that is so terribly denominated *the navel of the sea*; and sucks into its eddy, bears, whales, ships, and every thing, that come within any possible reach of its engulfing streams.

False language. P. 612. 'The provisions were either *drowned* or damaged;' p. 631, 'the venerable *age* of Athens—was *violated* by rapine and cruelty;' and p. 639, 'the *ascendant* of the eunuchs,' for *the principal* of them.

Contradiction. The pope 'conferred on Robert and his posterity—all the lands,' &c. 'This *apostolic sanction* might justify his arms, but', &c. The

text thus says positively, that the pope *did* confer these lands. The note accordingly adds, that ‘Baronius—*has published the original act.*’ Yet, after all, Mr Gibbon remarks with equal weakness and contradictoriness, that Baronius, ‘professes to have copied it from—a Vatican M. S. ;’ but that ‘the names of Vatican and Cardinal awaken the *suspensions* of a protestant, and even of a philosopher.’ Mr. Gibbon thus *suspects* the truth, of what he himself has asserted peremptorily. And he often throws in a dash of his sceptical pen, as we have seen before, in this self-confounding manner. Indeed *he* may well doubt the evidence of *others*, who is often doubting the testimony of *himself*.

Chapter TENTH,

or fifty-seventh.—This exhibits to us the history of that greatest of the Turkish princes, who reigned in the eastern provinces of Persia, and subdued Hindostan (p. 645—651), all foreign as *particular* history; general manners of the Turkmans, east and west of the Caspian (p. 651); first emigration of the eastern to their reduction of Persia (p. 652—653), all foreign; their history in Persia (p. 654—656) still foreign; their conduct to the Saracen caliphs (p. 656—658), still foreign; their invasion of the empire (p. 658—666); the death of their sovereign (p. 666—667); the general successes of the next sovereign, in Turkestan, in the Tartary ad-

joining to China, in Arabia Felix, and in the empire (p. 667—669), still foreign for every part but the last; the manners of this sovereign (p. 669—670), his death (p. 670—672), and division of his empire into three parts (p. 672—673), all foreign as particular; reduction of Asia Minor by the Turks (p. 673—677); and state of Jerusalem under the caliphs and under the Turks (p. 677—684), still foreign, as respecting a city that had long been rent from the empire. Thus does Mr. Gibbon persist to the end of the volume, in that extravagant spirit of rambling with which he began it. He promised indeed at his outset, to give us only 'the most important circumstances' of the decline and fall of the *empire*. He promised also, at the commencement of *this* volume, *not* to spin such a prolix and slender thread of history, as he had spun through the four volumes preceding. And he has kept both his promises, by giving us the most *un*-important circumstances in that of the *empire*, by giving us the circumstances of the decline and fall of *every* empire connected with it, by spinning his thread of history still more slender and more prolix, and so making his very reformation the cause and cover of greater transgressions. Nor must we censure Mr. Gibbon very sharply, however sharply we may censure his history, for this. *He cannot help it*. He has a clear and strong judgment. This shews him the right line, in which he should move. But he has a powerful principle within him, that is always carrying him off from it, and twisting his course into obliquities

obliquities upon one side and into curvatures on the other. And his right line, as traced by a critical eye through the long range of his volumes, is nothing but a series of zigzags.

CHAPTER THE FOURTH.

HAVING gone over the fourth and fifth volumes of this extensive history, we now come to the sixth and last.

Chapter FIRST,

or fifty-eighth.—In this we have the preaching up of the first crusade by Peter the Hermit, 1—3; the pope calling a council to promote it, 3—5; his calling a second council, 5—8; an inquiry into the justice of the crusade, 8—11; the spiritual motives to it, 11—14; the temporal, 14—17; the march of the vanguard of crusaders to Constantinople, 16—21; the leaders of the main body, 21—26; the march of this to Constantinople, 26—32; the conduct of the emperor towards them, 32—34; their doing homage to him, 34—37; the insolence of one of their officers to him, 37—38; the numbers, nations, and character of their army, when reviewed in Asia, 38—40; Nice, the capital

of the Turks, taken by them, 40—42; their defeat of the Turkish sultan, 42—44; their march through Asia Minor, 44—45; one of them founding a principality *beyond the bounds of the empire*, 45; their reduction of Antioch, 46—48; their being besieged in it themselves, 48—49; their sallying out and defeating the besiegers, 49; their distress before they sallied out, 49—51; their sallying out in consequence of a pretended miracle, 51—53; their defeating the Mahometans in consequence of this and another, 53—54; the former endeavoured to be proved a fiction, 54—55; the state of the Turks and Saracens at this period, 55—56; the slow proceedings of the crusaders, 56—57; their march towards Jerusalem, 57; their siege and reduction of Jerusalem, 59—61; their appointment of one of them to the throne of Jerusalem, 61—62; their defeating the Saracens of Egypt, 62; the extent and strength of their kingdom of Jerusalem, 63—66; its feudal tenures, 66—67; its feudal courts, 67—68; its mode of determining suits by combats, 68—70; its court of burgesses, 70; its Syrian subjects, 70—71; and its villains and slaves, 71. From this detail, therefore, the chapter appears to be all a string of digressions. In a history of the *crusades*, perhaps in a *full* history of the *empire* or of *Mahometanism*, Mr. Gibbon might allowably take this ample sweep of particular narration. But in a history of the *decline* and *fall* of the empire, he is only adding digression to digression; and piling one mountain upon the head of another, that he may lose himself in the clouds.

None of these accounts marks any symptom of decline, or shews any tendency of falling, in the empire. They all indeed unite to note the very reverse. The empire, the extinction of which was threatened in the danger of the capital, is rescued from every danger, and saved from every threat. The narrow dimensions of the empire are enlarged. The lost provinces are recovered, by the homagers of the empire. The internal power of it is augmented, by strong colonies of foreigners. And the two great kingdoms of the Mahometans, that had successively menaced the destruction of it, are now humbled by the armies of its spirited auxiliaries from the West. Yet all this is related, with a circumstantial minuteness of narrative, and with digressional dissertations concerning the justice of the expedition, its spiritual and temporal motives, the falsehood of one of the miracles in it, the extent and strength of the kingdom erected in it at Jerusalem, and its laws and customs; in a history, that professes to give us *only* the *decline* and *fall* of the empire, and that promises to produce *merely* the *important* circumstances of it. The decline of the empire is shewn—in the restoration of it. The fall is exhibited—in the enlargement. And the appearance behind the mirror, is totally different from the figure before it.

Mr. Gibbon inquires into the justice of the crusade. He urges, that the Christians of the West might equitably preserve the endangered empire of Constantinople, and relieve their oppressed brethren

of the eastern churches; 'but this salutary purpose might have been accomplished by a moderate succour; and our calmer reason must disclaim the innumerable hosts and *remote operations*, which overwhelmed Asia and depopulated Europe.' Their resolution also to recover *Jerusalem*, was a wild one, he adds: as 'Palestine could add nothing to the strength and safety of the Latins, and fanaticism alone could pretend to justify the conquest of that distant and narrow province'. And he farther adds, that the Mahometans had as good a right to their conquered territory in the East, as the Christians themselves had to theirs in the West; both being equally the result of conquest. With these arguments does Mr. Gibbon mean to condemn the crusades. He who, at the eruption of the Saracens from the deserts of Arabia, institutes no inquiry into the justice of *their* proceedings, and throws no formal stain upon the honesty of *their* arms; institutes one of condemnation against the Christians. But the crusades may be justified, upon the plainest principles of honest policy.

A nation had burst from the wilds of Tartary, had embraced the religion of Mahometanism, had in the course of a few years reduced all the European side of Asia, and now menaced the immediate destruction of the empire. In these circumstances of alarm and danger, well might the nations of the West be apprehensive for themselves. They had recently seen their own folly in their own suffer-

ings; when they had permitted the first flight of these Mahometan locusts, to make the same settlements unresisted. The Saracens had then reduced Africa, to its western frontier; had subdued Sicily and Spain; and had ravaged France and Italy. The Turks were the Saracens revived, with *their* religion, *their* enthusiasm, and *their* victoriousness. And the same consequences would be sure to result, from the same inattention to their progress in the nations of the West. Thus reflecting; and they could not but reflect in this manner, if they thought at all; they must naturally wish to prevent the re-invasion of Europe, by dispossessing these formidable Tartars of their nearer conquests in Asia. The long line of coast, that ranges from the Euxine to Egypt, would be their object. And to beat back these fanatic savages into the inland countries, perhaps beyond the Euphrates, and perhaps into Tartary; would be their wish. They would thus think as HANNIBAL thought, and thus act as HANNIBAL acted, with the spreading conquerors of Rome. So indeed every man must act and think, who has discernment enough, to apprehend clearly the future from the past; and who has vigour enough, to resolve upon preventing the evils by his resolution, which he cannot but foresee in his sagacity. Even Mr. Gibbon objects not to the principle. He only makes exception to the numbers, with which it was pursued. But the exception is surely a very poor one, the petty effort of a mind, that *would* make exceptions though it *could* not object. The principle
of

of HANNIBAL's warfare, on this mode of reasoning, was equally just and wise; *but* why should he carry such a large army with him, for the execution of his views? His 'salutary purpose' of keeping the Romans from Africa, by invading their own country of Italy; 'might have been accomplished by a 'moderate succour' to the Gauls of Italy, 'And 'our calmer reason must disclaim;' *not* indeed, as Mr. Gibbon disclaims in the crusaders, 'the remote 'operations' of Hannibal in Italy, because the 'operations' there would be equally 'remote,' either with a large or with a moderate army; but 'the innumerable hosts' of Africans and Spaniards, 'with which' he 'overwhelmed' the regions of Italy, 'and depopulated' those of Carthage. So truly ridiculous does Mr. Gibbon's exception appear, when applied to an expedition, projected upon a similar principle, and executed nearly in the same manner.

Yet the resolution of wresting *Palestine* out of the hands of the Mahometans, adds Mr. Gibbon, was very fanatic. It was not so in itself, as I have already shewn. And, if it was made so by the leaders or by accident, it was so made very usefully. Those elder brothers in fanaticism, the Saracens, who had become so truly formidable from the military genius of Mahometanism; and their younger brothers, the Turks, who had imbibed their spirit, and were treading in their steps; could only have been encountered by an equal principle of fanaticism or of religion, in the endangered kingdoms of the West.

Nothing

Nothing less than such a strong principle as this, which by the novelty, the grandeur, and the affectingness of its object, would strike powerfully upon the soul, push with a vigorous fermentation through all the substance of its hopes and fears, and even rouse them to an energy unfelt before; could possibly have done this. And the introduction of recovering Palestine from the Mahometans, and rescuing the sepulchre of our Saviour out of the polluting hands of the infidels; was certainly one of the happiest strokes of policy, or one of the luckiest incidents of chance, that could come in aid of such a rational policy. It became the active spirit, that vivified the whole mass. In vain would the remote concerns of futurity have been held up, to the generality of the world. They would have heard, have been convinced, and still slept over the danger. But when an object of their religion was exhibited along with it; when the sepulchre of Him, in whom they all believed, and from whom they all hoped for salvation, was exhibited to them, as polluted by the hands of his and their enemies; and when to rescue this was considered as an act of high religion, a glorious exertion of faith, and a deed of Christian heroism; all were struck, all were wrought upon. The wicked had still their inward reverence, for all that was sacred in their religion. This reverence was now touched in its tenderest string. It vibrated therefore very feelingly from the impulse. And the heart, which would not be holy in order to gain heaven, and yet still fostered the vain hope

hope of gaining heaven without holiness; readily caught at this surer way of gaining it, by the easier mode of fighting for it. Nor was this delusive kind of reasoning peculiar to those times. We see the same continually in our own; external deeds substituted for internal rectitude. But the good felt the impulse much more powerfully. Their practice continually cherished the vital flame in their heart. Their spirits were ready to kindle, at any offered incentive of religion. And Shakespeare has accordingly stated in an age of commencing protestantism, this motive for a crusade in such a manner; as is *felt* (we believe) by our own age, and was more felt probably in his;

—therefore, friends,
 As far as to the sepulchre of Christ
 (Whose soldiers now, under whose blessed cross
 We are impressed, and engaged to fight)
 Forthwith a power of English shall we levy;
 Whose arms were moulded in their mothers' wombs
 To chase these pagans in those holy fields,
 Over whose acres walk'd those blessed feet,
 Which, fourteen hundred years ago, were nail'd
 For our advantage, on the bitter cross.

Yet Mr. Gibbon objects, that the Christians had no more right to dispossess the Turks of Palestine, than the Turks had to deprive them of their dominions in the West; and that they fanatically supposed Palestine to be theirs, because of their Saviour's sufferings in it. So supposing, they were only thinking with a portion of that over-religious-

ness or fanaticism, which was requisite to the general undertaking. This was only a mark of the height, to which the necessary spring-tide of religion was risen. Nor was there any injustice in it. The Turks had no right, and the Saracens had none; except what the sword of conquest had given them. To this right of theirs, might with equal justice be opposed the right of a *new* conquest. But the only nation besides, that claimed the country, the Romans, urged more equitably against it their long possession, their recent loss, and their present claim. On this footing stand all the national rights in the world. Take away this; and the world becomes one great scene of national scrambles, without right, or possibility of right, in any of the nations. And the Romans solicited the assistance of their brother Christians of the West, for the preservation of the empire and the recovery of its provinces. What then, but the rank and foetid fanaticism of the Koran, can pretend to doubt the right of the Christians, to assist the reduced empire, and to wrest back its provinces from the plunderers?

On these solid and substantial grounds of justice, and with this strong body of policy animated with that lively soul of religion; did the nations of the West come gallantly forward to the crusade. Their conduct forms a very wonderful object of curiosity, to the philosopher, the politician, and the historian. The disunited kingdoms of the late empire of the West, that had been overwhelmed with a deluge of barbarians from Germany and the Baltick; that had
however

however subdued this wild accession of foreign soil, had incorporated it into its own substance, and had risen at last the stronger and the more luxuriant from it; now united into a kind of loose republick again, under the seeming sovereignty of the ecclesiastical king of Rome too, and in order to relieve and restore the remaining half of the empire. They thus shewed an attention to that grand principle of modern policy, of which we feel the want in all the progress of the Roman arms, and which we vainly fancy to be the refinement of these latter days. They also carried their attention to a length, to which the poor and feeble policy of modern times has never been capable of going. And this extraordinary display of policy, and this astonishing eruption of religion, unite to make one of the most singular epochas in the history of human nature; and served, with wisdom and with justice, to save the empire of Constantinople for ages, and to keep the Turks out of western Europe for ever.

‘ If the reader will turn to the first scene of the First Part of Henry the Fourth, he will see in the text of Shakespeare the natural feelings of enthusiasm; and in the notes of Dr. Johnson, the workings of a bigotted though vigorous mind, greedy of every pretence to hate and persecute those who dissent from his creed.’ The reader has already turned to the text; let him now turn to the notes. ‘ The lawfulness and justice of the holy wars,’ says Dr. Johnson, ‘ have been much disputed; but

‘ P. 9.

‘ perhaps

‘ perhaps there is a principle, on which the question
 ‘ may be easily determined. If it be part of the
 ‘ religion of the Mahometans, to extirpate by the
 ‘ sword all other religions; it is, by the law of self-
 ‘ defence, lawful for men of every other religion,
 ‘ and for Christians among others, to make war
 ‘ upon the Mahometans, simply as Mahometans,
 ‘ as men obliged by their own principles to make
 ‘ war upon Christians, and only lying in wait till
 ‘ opportunity shall promise them success.’ Are these
 then *all* ‘ the workings of a bigotted though vigo-
 ‘ rous mind,’ that we were to see here? Is this
 then *that* striking evidence to which we were refer-
 red, for Johnson being ‘ greedy of every pretence, to
 ‘ hate and persecute those who dissent from his creed?’
 The charge recoils forcibly upon the bringer of it.
 And the *bigotry*, the *hatred*, and the *persecution*, are
 beaten back in the face of the accuser. Mr. Gib-
 bon evidently *caught* at this opportunity of insulting
 the *dead* lion, for the many triumphs which it had
 made in its life, over the prostrated carcase of in-
 fidelity. He thus defeated his purpose by his eager-
 ness. There is *not* much ‘ vigour,’ in the short
 passage. Nor is there *one* particle of ‘ bigotry,’ of
 ‘ hatred,’ or of ‘ persecution,’ in it. There is on-
 ly one mistake, in supposing it to be ‘ part of the
 ‘ religion of the Mahometans, to *extirpate* by the
 ‘ sword all other religions.’ This indeed was *actu-*
ally practised, on the *first* ground of their religion.
 ‘ Under the reign of Omar’ the second successor of
 Mahomet, says Mr. Gibbon himself, ‘ the Jews of
 ‘ Chaibar

' Chaibar were *transplanted* to Syria ; and the caliph
 ' alleged the injunction of his dying master, that
 ' *one and the true* religion should be professed in his
 ' native land of *Arabia* '.* But the Mahometans
necessarily refrained from practising it, in their other
 conquests. And Dr. Johnson only produces the al-
 legation as a *conditional* one, though Mr. Gibbon
 chooses to consider it as *positive*. ' If it be part of
 ' the religion of the Mahometans,' he says, ' to ex-
 ' tirpate,' &c. But let us change the word *extirpate*
 into *subdue*, and then the allegation may become *abso-*
lute, and the argument will be decisive. ' *As it is* part
 ' of the religion of the Mahometans,' Dr. Johnson
 would then say, ' to *subdue* by the sword all other reli-
 ' gions ; it is, by the law of self defence, lawful for
 ' men of every other religion, and for Christians a-
 ' mong others, to make war upon Mahometans,
 ' simply as Mahometans, as men obliged by their
 ' own principles to make war upon Christians, and
 ' only lying in wait till opportunity shall promise
 ' them success.' And Mr. Gibbon himself allows
 us, ' that, in *peace* or *war*, they assert a *divine* and
 ' *indefeasible* claim of *universal empire* '†. I thus
 vindicate the character and the reasoning of Dr.
 Johnson, from the abuse of a writer, who, I know,
 at once hated and dreaded him in his life-time.

In all this history of the first crusade, we see a
 studied design to shade the glory of the Christians,
 to place their failings and vices in the fullest point of
 light, and to break into the great order of narration

* Vol. v. p. 237.

† Vol. vi. p. 10.

with the view of lessening their victories. We see all this particularly exemplified, in the history of the siege and battle of Antioch. We have first a general and rapid account of the siege; too general to catch the attention much, and too rapid to rest upon it long. Instantly as this is ended, without pausing one moment upon the greatness and importance, of winning such a town after such a resistance; we see the Christians within it, surrounded by a large army of Mahometans. The good-fortune of having entered the town, before the Mahometans came up to relieve it; is not touched upon. To have done so, would have betrayed some symptoms of remaining Christianity in Mr. Gibbon's head. And he could not be capable of such a *weakness*. But the deliverance of the Christians, is as sudden and short as their danger. They 'sallied,' out, and 'in a single memorable day annihilated' or dispersed the host of Turks and Arabians.' Mr. Gibbon then points at 'the human causes' of their victory. 'Their supernatural allies,' he says, 'I shall proceed to consider' hereafter. He thus deprives us of the pleasure, of dwelling upon this victorious battle of the Christians. For he hastens *back*, to tell us of their intemperance from plenty, of their distress from famine, of their viciousness at the siege of the town, and during their blockade in it by the Mahometans. 'The Christians were seduced,' he says, 'by every temptation that *nature* either prompts or *reprobates*;' when his own note

to the passage shews only *one single* incident, and that *not* of lust which 'nature reprobates,' but of 'an archdeacon of royal birth—*playing at dice* with a Syrian concubine;' and when *this* serves to refute the infamous calumny in *that*. He then tells us of a pretended miracle, that inspirited the Christians; of their marching out to attack the Mahometans; and of another miracle being supposed to be seen by them, in their march. But, just as we expect some account of the charge, the battle, the victory, and its glorious consequences; we are instantly turned off with one inquiry, into the reality of the first miracle, and with another into the state of the Turks and Saracens, &c. &c. And thus artfully lost in its effect upon the reader, by being broken into fragments, the battle being separated from the victory, and the interval filled up with invectives against the conquerors; and thus disgraced by falsehoods *more than Mahometan*, against these 'barbarians of the West,' as he presumes to call them¹; the history must be spurned at with disdain, by every friend to truth, to honesty, and to Christianity. Indeed in all the narrative of this chapter, we see the Mahometan so rampant in Mr. Gibbon; and the love of anti-christian falsehoods in him, so much stronger than a regard to himself and a reverence for honour, those two pillars of heaven and of history; that we cannot trust his word for a moment, and we cannot but despise his spirit continually.

'The mother of Tancred was Emma, sister of the

¹ p. 55.

' great

‘ great Robert Guiscard; his father, the Marquis
 ‘ Odo the Good. It is singular enough, that the
 ‘ family and country of so illustrious a person should
 ‘ be unknown’. This is all a mistake, I apprehend. Tancred was not *nephew* to Robert Guiscard, and *son* to Odo. He was the *son* of Roger, Count of Apulia, *nephew* to Bohemond, Prince of Tarento, and grandson to Robert Guiscard. This a letter of Bohemond’s own shews. Mr. Gibbon quotes it himself. There, he remarks, ‘ Tancred is
 ‘ styled *filius*; of whom? certainly not of Roger,
 ‘ nor of Bohemond².’ And on this account, and because Godfrey of Bouillon and Hugh are called *brothers* in it, *sworn-brothers*, I suppose; he calls it
 ‘ a very doubtful letter.’ But we have another from Bohemond to his brother Roger. ‘ I suppose you,’ it says from Antioch, ‘ to have understood by the
 ‘ letters of *your sonne* Tancred,’ &c.; ‘ I assure you
 ‘ much of the valour of *your sonne* Tancred³.’ This settles at once the unknown ‘ family and country’ of Tancred’s paternal ancestors. And Tancred is accordingly called the *nephew* of Bohemond, ‘ Tan-
 ‘ credus nepos Boamundi;’ by a very respectable historian of the time⁴.

‘ At the siege of Antioch,’ says Mr. Gibbon,
 ‘ Phirouz, a Syrian renegado, had acquired the fa-
 ‘ vour of the Emir and the command of three

¹ p. 25.² p. 43.³ Knolles, 19.

⁴ William of Malmesbury, p. 79, edit. 1596. So also in fol. 85 concerning him and Bohemond, ‘ haud pudendus avunculo
 ‘ nepos.’

' towers.—A secret correspondence, for *their mutual*
 ' *interest*, was soon established between Phirouz and
 ' the prince of Tarento; and Bohemond declared
 in the council of the chiefs, that he could deliver
 ' the city into their hands. But he claimed the so-
 vereignty of Antioch, *as the reward of his service*;
 and the proposal, which had been rejected by the
 ' *envy*, was *at length* extorted from the *distress*, of his
 ' equals.' The town was taken. ' But the citadel
 ' still refused to surrender; and the victors them-
 ' selves were *speedily* encompassed and besieged' by
 the Turks'. Here are several mistakes, which a
 letter of the time decisively corrects. ' King Caf-
 ' fianus,' says Bohemond himself concerning the
 Turkish governor of Antioch, ' had *required a time*
 ' *of truce*,' a circumstance totally omitted by Mr.
 Gibbon; ' *during which our soldiers had free recourse in-*
 ' *to the citie without danger*,' a striking feature in the
 complexion of these crusades, that is equally unno-
 ticed by Mr. Gibbon; ' untill that by the death of
 ' Vollo a Frenchman, slain by the enemy, the
 ' truce was broken. But, whilst it yet seemed an
 ' hard matter to winne the citie, one Pyrrhus, a
 ' citizen of Antioch, *of great authority*, and *much*
 ' *devoted unto mee*, had conference with me concern-
 ' ing the yeelding up of the citie; yet *upon condi-*
 ' *tion*, that the *government thereof should be committed*
 ' *to me*, in whom *he had reposed an especiall trust*.
 ' I conferred of the whole matter, with the princes
 ' and great commanders of the armie; and *easily*

' obtained, that the government of the citie was by
 ' their generall consent allotted unto me. So our
 ' armie, entering by a gate opened by Pyrrhus, tooke
 ' the citie. *Within a few daies after*, the towne A-
 ' retum was by us assaulted, but not without some
 ' losse and danger to our person, by reason of a
 ' wound I there received '. Here we see, that the
 correspondence between Bohemond and Pyrrhus be-
 gan, in the extraordinary intercourse permitted by
 the truce, and then Pyrrhus had shewn himself
much devoted to Bohemond; that Bohemond did
 not carry it on for his *private* interest; that Pyrrhus
 made it an expresse stipulation of his opening the
 gates to the Christians, Bohemond should have the
 government of it afterwards; that he did this, unin-
 fluenced by Bohemond, and purely considering his
 own interest, he being *a citizen of great authority*,
 and wanting to retain it under a governor, to whom
 he was *much devoted*, and in whom *he reposed an es-
 pecial trust*; that Bohemond mentioned the proposall
 and the stipulation to the other generals, and the
 latter *was not* ' rejected by their envy,' and ' at
 ' length extorted from their distress,' but was ' easi-
 ' ly obtained' from them; and that, *after* taking the
 town and *before* the coming up of the Turks, *the
 town of Aretum was attacked*, and *Bohemond was
 wounded in the assault*. Such a number of mistakes
 have we here, in this short passage!

' I have been urged to anticipate *on* the story of
 ' the crusades,' p. 29; ' their portable treasures

Knolles, 19.

' was,' p. 29; ' had almost reached the first term
 ' of his pilgrimage,' p. 30.—' In some oriental tale
 ' I have read the fable of a shepherd, who was
 ' ruined by the accomplishment of his own wishes:
 ' —such was the fortune, or at least the apprehen-
 ' sion, of the Greek emperor'. This is the style
 of a dissertation, and not of a history. But Mr.
 Gibbon is perpetually confounding the two ideas.
 And his whole history hitherto is little more, than
 one extensive and amplified dissertation.—' He was
 ' himself invested,' says Mr. Gibbon in his very
 frequent obscurity, ' with that ducal title, which
 ' has been improperly transferred to his lordship of
 ' Bouillon in the Ardennes,' p. 22; ' they overran
 ' —the hills and sea-coast of Cilicia, from Cogni to
 ' the Syrian gates,' p. 449; &c. &c.

Abulpharagius is again ' the Jacobite primate,'
 p. 53; when he was only a physician among the Ja-
 cobite Christians.—In his first volume Mr. Gibbon,
 from the littleness of his spite against the Jews, cal-
 led them ' the most despised' portion of the Assy-
 rian slaves; when he had no authority but his spite,
 for saying they were despised at all. In the same
 petty malice of infidelity he says here, that Jerusa-
 lem had ' derived *some* reputation from its sieges';
 when its sieges are the most memorable in history.
 —Conrad's wife ' confessed the manifold prostitu-
 ' tions, to which she had been exposed by a hus-
 ' band, regardless of her honour and his own.'
 So says the text p. 4. ' Yet it should seem,' adds

¹ p. 32.

² p. 57.

the note, 'that the wretched woman was *tempted by the priests*, to relate or subscribe some infamous stories of herself and her husband.' *It should seem* then, that the *charge* in the *text* is *not true*, or at least the *assertion* in it is *doubtful*.

'Their siege,' says Mr. Gibbon, p. 59, concerning the crusaders before Jerusalem, 'was more reasonably directed against the *northern* and *western* sides of the city. Godfrey of Bouillon erected his standard on the first swell of Mount Calvary, which is on the north-west¹; 'to the *left*,' which is therefore to the *east*, 'as far as St. Stephen's gate,' which lies about the *middle* of the *eastern* side², 'the line of attack was continued by Tancred and the two Roberts; and Count Raymond established his quarters from the citadel,' which was (as we shall shew immediately) on the *south-west*, 'to the foot of Mount Sion, which was no longer included within the precincts of the city,' was not *all*, but was *in part*, even in *great part*, and lay to the *south* of Calvary³. What a labyrinth of confusion have we here! The attack is directed only against the *northern* and *western* sides. Godfrey accordingly encamps on the *north-western*. But then the attack is diverted by Mr. Gibbon's mistake, from the *right* to the *left*, and from the *western* to the *eastern* side. Yet we instantly find, that this *eastern* was meant for the *western*; as the line of attack is continued round by the *south-west*, to the

¹ See Pococke, II. Part 1. 7. Plan,

² Pococke.

³ Pococke.

south. Where indeed 'the citadel' lies, is not explained *here* by Mr. Gibbon. But it is *hereafter*. Two pages afterward he makes it to be the *Pisan Castle*, which was a little to the north of the south-western angle¹. And as we can know the true history of reducing Antioch and Jerusalem, not from Mr. Gibbon, but only from Knolles; so we may observe the accuracy of Knolles contrasted with the confusedness of Mr. Gibbon, in this very passage. 'The Christians,' he says, 'with their armies approaching the citie, encamped before it on the north; for that, towards the east and south, it was not well to be besieged, by reason of the broken rocks and mountaines. Next unto the citie lay Godfrey the duke, with the Germanes and Lorranois; neere unto him lay the Earle of Flanders and Robert the Norman; before the west gate lay Tancred and the Earle of Thoulouse².'

At this siege, 'the scanty springs and hasty torrents were dry in the summer season; nor was the thirst of the besiegers relieved, as in the city, by the artificial supply of cisterns and aqueducts³.' This is not true. A letter of the time, as given us by Knolles, shews it not to be so. 'After long travell,' says the writer, 'having first taken certaine townes, we came to Jerusalem; which citie is environed with high hills, without rivers or fountaines, excepting onely that of Solomon's, and that a verie little one.'

¹ Pococke.² Knolles, p. 22.³ p. 59.

‘ In it are many cisterns, wherein water is kept,
‘ *both in the citie and the countrey thereabout*.’

In storming Jerusalem, says Mr. Gibbon, ever eager to lay load upon the crusaders, ‘ a bloody sacrifice was offered by his mistaken votaries, to the God of the Christians—; they indulged themselves *three days* in a promiscuous massacre.’ A note adds, that ‘ the *Latins*—are not *ashamed* of the ‘ massacre;’ but pretends not to point out any of them. ‘ After seventy thousand Moslems had been ‘ put to the sword,’ &c. ‘ Tancred alone betrayed ‘ some sentiments of compassion.’ And ‘ the selfish ‘ lenity of Raymond—granted a capitulation and ‘ safe conduct, to the garrison of the citadel.’ Note adds, that *this* was named ‘ Castellum Pisanum,’ and ‘ the Tower of David².’ It was, as I have noticed before, near the south-western angle of the city; and consequently upon Mount Sion, the seat of David’s city. But I have produced this passage, in order to collate it with that original letter of the time, which I have cited in part before. ‘ In the ‘ assault of the citie,’ says *Godfrey of Bouillon* himself, ‘ I first gained that part of the wall that fell ‘ to my *lot* to assaile, and commanded Baldwin to ‘ enter the citie; who, having slain certaine companies of the enemies, broke open one of the ‘ gates for the Christians to enter. Raymond had ‘ the citie of David, with much rich spoile, yeilded ‘ unto him. But, when we came unto the temple ‘ of Solomon, there we had a great conflict, with

¹ Knolles, 24.

² p. 60—61.

' so great slaughter of the enemie, that our men
 ' stood in blood above the ancles; the night ap-
 ' proching, we could not take the upper part of
 ' the temple, which the next day was yeelded, the
 ' Turks pitifully crying out for mercie: and so the
 ' citie of Jerusalem was by us taken the fifteenth of
 ' July——: besides this, the princes with one con-
 ' sent saluted me (against my will) King of Jeru-
 ' salem.' This is the most authentic account of
 the storm of Jerusalem, that the nature of history
 can possibly furnish; because it is a cotemporary
 one, given by an eye-witness, and drawn up by the
 grand actor and conductor of the whole. Yet how
 astonishingly does it differ from Mr. Gibbon's! The
 asserted ' massacre of three days,' of which ' the
 ' Latins' are said to be ' not ashamed,' is shewn to
 be absolutely false by the very general of the Latins.
 The storm of Jerusalem was like many other storms
 of cities, a progressive scene of fighting and blood
 through the streets, up to the level of Mount Mo-
 riah. *There* had stood the temple of Solomon.
There now stood another temple, the present
 mosque, with ' colonades' to it, ' which have a
 ' grand appearance, and are of *very* good *Corin-*
 ' *thian* architecture'. It was therefore a Christian
 church before, built in the time of the Romans;
 and had been turned into a mosque, as it is now
 turned again. To this ground, as to the most re-
 tired and defensible part of the whole town,
 and into this mosque upon it, had many of the
 Turks retreated. Here they were attacked by the

victorious Christians. Instantly there was 'a great
 ' conflict.' This was carried on 'with so great a
 ' slaughter of the enemy, that' the assailants 'stood
 ' in blood above the ancles.' This is a stroke most
 formidably picturesque, to mark the slaughter of the
 ' conflict.' But the Turks, though driven from
 the interior of the temple, still maintained them-
 selves upon the roof of it, and beat off the Chris-
 tians. 'The night approaching,' they 'could not
 ' take the upper part of the temple.' They desisted
 from their attempts, for the night. But 'the next
 day' they were preparing to renew them. The
 Turks, seeing this, 'pitifully cried out for mercie.'
 Mercy was promised them. The roof 'was
 ' yeelded' up. 'And so the citie of Jerusalem
 ' was by them taken,' without any more blood-
 shed. Such is the *certain* account of this storm!
 Where then is the horrible 'massacre' of 'three
 ' days?' There was no massacre at all. There
 was even no blood-shed, except such as is always
 made in a storm, *while the opposition lasts*. Nor
 was *this* 'for three days.' It was for one only.
 And the very next morning, when the Turks on
 the roof of the temple cried out for quarter, it was
 granted them. What then shall we say, to the
 bold and daring falsehood in Mr. Gibbon? We
hope he was deceived by, as he actually refers us
 to, 'Elmacin (Hist. Saracen. p. 363), Abulphara-
 ' gius (Dynast. p. 243), and M. de Guignes (tom.
 ' 11. p. 11. p. 99) from Aboulmahasen.' But at
 the best, and supposing him *not* to have falsified *their*
 reports; yet he has certainly been very *credulous*,
 in

in leaning upon such *secondary* authorities, when he had such a *primary* one at hand. And his credulity, every one must observe, is *never* exerted *except* on the *anti-christian* side. Nor is this all his mistake, in this description of the storm. He chose again to confound the natural course of the narration, which is all regularly given in Knolles¹, in order, no doubt, to serve the same purpose as before, of distorting the facts, breaking their unity, and diminishing their force. He thus omits all mention whatever, of the stand at the temple or mosque on Mount Moriah; of the bloody conflict held in it, and of the mercy shewn to those upon the roof of it. This grand and memorable incident in the storm, did not suit with his views of writing history. It would have precluded his 'massacre of three days.' It was therefore suppressed. Yet he says, immediately previous to the passages above, that 'the spoils of *the great mosch*, seventy lamps 'and massy vases of gold and silver, rewarded the 'diligence—of Tancred.' And he, who notices the spoils of the temple, and takes no notice of the sharp conflict at it, must have wilfully suppressed the latter. But Raymond, he says *finally*, 'granted 'a capitulation and safe conduct to the garrison of 'the citadel.' This is evidently said from its final position, in order to single him out as one, who shewed kindness amid the bloody spirit of his massacring companions. Yet the fact is, that it happened in the *very beginning* of the storm. One of the gates,

¹ p. 23.

says Godfrey, was 'broke open—for the Christians
 'to enter:' Raymond had '*the citie of David*,' that is,
 all that large part of it, the ground of which was
 within the walls, 'with much rich spoile, *yeelded*
 'unto him;' but, when we 'came to the temple
 'of Solomon,' &c. *That* was not stormed, but
yeelded to him; just as the upper part of the tem-
 ple was afterwards to the rest. And Mr. Gibbon
 either directly *precludes* the *yielding* of the latter, and
 the *mercy* shewn at it, by declaring that, 'of these
 'savage heroes of the cross, Tancred *alone* betrayed
 'some sentiments of compassion,' as Raymond did
 of 'selfish lenity;' or else alludes to the mercy at
 the temple, in what he thus says of Tancred, and
 in what he also hints of 'the spoils of the great
 'mosch—*displaying the generosity* of Tancred;' and
 so glances obscurely, at what he *fully knew* and
chose not to reveal. He fully knew all, no doubt.
 Yet he chose not to reveal it. He *actually* has *falsi-
 fied* the alleged evidence of the Latins. And, on
 the whole, he appears in such a light upon the
 present occasion, as must blast his historical credit
 with the critical world, and annihilate his personal
 reputation with the Christian, for ever.

'The expulsion of the Greeks and Syrians' from
 the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem, 'was justified by
 'the reproach of heresy and schism (Renaudot,
 'Hist. Patriarch. Alex. p. 479)'. We have seen
 Mr. Gibbon before, making very free with the
 authority of this very Renaudot; and even fixing

¹ p. 63.

special and marked words upon him, that he never used. We see something like this literary legerdemain, exercised here. The 'Greeks and Syrians' of Mr. Gibbon, are *neither* in Renaudot. They are merely *the Jacobite Christians of Egypt*. 'Mirum nemini esse debet, eâ clade tantopere percussos Mahomedanos fuisse, qui urbem celebrem sanctitate, et ad quam Christiani ex toto orbe confluerent, ereptam sibi deplorabant. Sed non minor fuit *Jacobitarum Ægyptiorum* dolor—. Inde factum est,' says an author quoted by him 'ut nos Christiani *Jacobitæ Coptitæ* non ampliùs peregrinationis religiosæ ad eam urbem instituendæ facultatem habeamus.' But Mr. Gibbon has changed his *Copts* into *Greeks and Syrians*, and multiplied his *Jacobites* into *Nestorians, Jacobites, and Melchites*. 'Every reader conversant with the history of the crusades,' says Mr. Gibbon himself upon another occasion, 'will understand by the people des *Suriens*, the *Oriental Christians, Melchites, Jacobites, or Nestorians*' (p. 70). Yet, to make it more full, Mr. Gibbon has added the *Greeks* to the *Syrians*. And, all the while, his author speaks only of *Egyptians*. This is another instance of the *foul play*, which Mr. Gibbon practises with his references; and the point, in justice to the publick, cannot be too frequently proved to the reader.

'William of Malmesbury (who wrote about the year 1130) has inserted in his history (l. iv. p. 130—154) a narrative of the first crusade: but

' I wish that, instead of listening to the tenue
 ' murmur which had passed the British ocean (p.
 ' 143), he had confined himself to the number of
 ' families, and adventures of his countrymen'.
 This is a very unjust account of Malmsbury's narra-
 tive. The latter contains much and useful matter
 in it. Nor has the former forgotten in this and
 other parts of his history, to give us intimations
 concerning the particular crusaders of England, their
 ' families,' and their ' adventures.' *Edgar Atheling*,
 he says ' subsequenti tempore cum *Roberto Godwino*,
 ' milite audacissimo, Jerosolymam pertendit.' The
 Turks, he adds, *then* besieged King Baldwin at
 Rama, who broke through the host of besiegers,
 principally by the gallantry of Robert, ' evaginato
 ' gladio dextrâ lævâque Turcos cædentis. Sed
 ' cûm, successu ipso truculentior, alacritate nimîâ
 ' procurreret, ensis manu excidit; ad quem reccoli-
 ' gendum cum se inclinasset, omnium incurso op-
 ' pressus, vinculis palmas dedit. Inde Babyloniam
 ' (ut aiunt) ductus, cûm Christum abnegare nollit,
 ' in medio foro ad signum positus, et sagittis tere-
 ' bratus, martyrium consecravit. *Edgarus* amisso
 ' milite regressus, multaue beneficia ab impera-
 ' toribus Græcorum et Alemannorum adeptus
 ' (quippe qui etiam eum retinere pro generis am-
 ' plitudine tentassent), omnia pro natalis soli desi-
 ' derio sprexit'. But he speaks again of this Ro-
 bert, in his history of the crusades. Baldwin, he
 says, ' quinque militibus comitatus, in montana re-

¹ p. 39.

² fol. 38.

' pendo

‘pendo infidiantes elusit: militum unus fuit Robertus Anglus, ut superius dixi; cæteros notitiæ nostræ fama tam longinqua occuluit’¹. He also mentions Odo, Bishop of Baieux and Earl of Kent, as one of the companions of his nephew Robert, Duke of Normandy. He went with him to Jerusalem and died at Antioch. ‘Jerosolymitanam viam ingressus, *Antiochiæ in obsidione Christianorum finem habuit*’². And he hints at a large body of the English going with Duke Robert: ‘Robertus Normannorum Comes—habuit socios Robertum Flandrensem, Stephanum Blesensem,’ &c.: ‘parebant eis Angli, et Normanni,’ &c.³. In his narration too, he says some of the crusaders marched through Thessaly and Thrace to Constantinople, but that many of the common men died of want and disease by the way, and ‘multi in *vado*, quod pro rapiditate *diaboli* dicitur, intercepti’⁴. At the siege of Nice, ‘exanimatorum cadavera Turci unicis ferreis innumerum trahebant, ludibrio nostrorum *excarnificanda, vel ablatis vestibus deijcienda*.’ On the surrender of Nice, the emperor ‘jussit—distribui argentum et aurum optimatibus, nummos æreos inferioribus.’ At the siege of Antioch ‘omnes pariter procures *sacramento fecere, obsidioni non ponendas ferias quoad vel vi vel ingenio prendere-tur civitas*.’ But the Turks, putting many of the citizens of Antioch to the sword, were ‘balistis et petrariis *capita interemptorum* in castra Francorum emittentes.’ A famine came on among the be-

¹ fol. 84.² fol. 63.³ fol. 75.⁴ fol. 76.

siegers. ‘ Nondum surgentibus in altam segetem
 ‘ culmis, quidam *siliquas fabarum* nondum adularum
 ‘ pro summis deliciis amplecterentur; alii *carnes*
 ‘ *jumentorum*, alii *coria* aquis mollita, quidam *car-*
 ‘ *duos* parúm coctos per abrasas fauces utero demit-
 ‘ tebant; quidam vel *mures*, vel *talium quid deli-*
 ‘ *ciarum*, poscentibus aliis venundabant, et esurire
 ‘ sustinebat pro lato jejunos venditor auro; nec de-
 ‘ fuerunt qui *cadavera cadaveribus infarcirent, huma-*
 ‘ *nis pasti carnibus*, longé tamen et in montibus, ne
 ‘ nidore carnis adustæ cæteri offenderentur; plures,
 ‘ spe reperiendæ alimonix, ignotis vagabantur se-
 ‘ mitis, et a latrunculis viarum gnaris trucidaban-
 ‘ tur.’ Yet with a spirit of resolution, which does high
 honour to the leaders and to the men; and, to pass
 over which, Mr. Gibbon suppresses all these striking
 circumstances of the famine, a famine so uncom-
 mon in an un-surrounded camp of besiegers; the
 Christians persisted in spite of all, and took the town.
 In taking it ‘ Franci per funeas scalas nocte intem-
 ‘ pestâ in murum evecti, *vexilloque Boamundi, quod*
 ‘ *vermiculatum erat, ventis in fastigio turris exposito,*
 ‘ signum Christianum lætis fragoribus ingeminant,
 ‘ *Deus vult, Deus vult*; Turci experrecti, et sopo-
 ‘ ris penuria inertes, fugam per angiportus inva-
 ‘ dunt.’ The Turkish army comes, and surrounds
 them in the town. Distress ensues in it. ‘ Qua-
 ‘ propter, *triduo prius cum letaniis exacto jejuniis,*
 ‘ *legatus Petrus heremita* mittitur ad Turcos.’ He
 offers them the alternative, either to move away from
 before the town, and return into Persia, or agree to

M

fight

fight them the next morning; ‘*sortem per duos vel quatuor vel octo experiantur, ne periculum ad totum vergat exercitum.*’ This singular, humane, and wise proposal, which recalls to our minds an image of the earliest times of the Romans, the Turkish Sultan received in this striking manner; without answering, ‘*scacchis ludens, et dentibus infrendens, inanem dimisit.*’ The Christians then prepared to attack the Turks, the next day. But not the least notice is taken of the holy lance, so much dwelt upon by Mr. Gibbon, and even noticed by Florence of Worcester, a writer cotemporary with Malmesbury¹. Yet the appearance of St. George, and of St. Demetrius (instead of St. Theodore and St. Maurice), is noticed by Malmesbury though unnoticed by Florence, and is even affirmed to be true. The order, in which the Christians marched out of the town, is particularly told. Even one incident of the battle is noticed, to the honour of two Englishmen. Robert, eldest son to the Conqueror, ‘*victoriam pulchrâ experientiâ nobilitavit. Nam cum Turci —, subito terrefacti, fugæ se dedissent, nostrique palantes vehementer impeterent; Corbach Dux,*’ the commander of the Turks, ‘*genuinæ virtutis memor, retento equo suos inclinavit, famulos ignavos et annosarum victoriarum oblitos vocans, ut victores quondam orientis paterentur se ab advenâ et pene inermi populo finibus excludi. Quo clamore multi resumentes animum, Francos conversi urgere et propiores cæde-*

¹ p. 467. Edit. 1592.

' re cœpere; Corbanach suos animante et hostes fe-
 ' riente, ut imperatoris et militis officium probé ex-
 ' equeretur. Tum veró *Normannus Comes*, et *Phi-*
 ' *lippus clericus filius Rogerii Comitis de Monte Gome-*
 ' *rico*, et Warinus de Taneo castello Cenoman-
 ' nico, mutuâ vivacitate se invicem hortati, qui si-
 ' mulatâ anté fugâ cedebant convertunt cornipedes,
 ' et *quisque suum comparem incessens dejiciunt*. Ibi
 ' Corbanach, quâmvís Comitem cognosceret, solo
 ' tamen corpore mensus, Robert being (as Malmes-
 ' bury says before) of a small stature, ' simul et fu-
 ' gere inglorium arbitratus, *audaciam congressûs morte*
 ' *propinquâ luit* vitali statim spiritu privatus. Cujus
 ' nece visâ, Turci, qui jam gloriabundi *ululabant*,
 ' spe recenti exinaniti fugam iterârunt. In eo tu-
 ' multu Warinus cecidit, *Robertus cum Philippo*
 ' *palmam retulit*. *Philippus* hâc militiâ præclaus
 ' [præclarus], *sed Jerosolymis* (ut fertur) *bono fine*
 ' *functus*; præter exercitium equestre *litteris clarus* !'
 This very extraordinary fact, the killing of the
 Turkish general with Robert's own hand, is whol-
 ly unnoticed by Mr. Gibbon. Yet he wishes
 Malmesbury had given us some accounts, of the
 ' adventures' of our countrymen. And though he
has given us some, Mr. Gibbon omits them all;
 either ignorant of their existence, or unwilling to
 dwell upon them. The Christians thus defeating
 the Turks, ' reversi veró in predam, tanta in illo-
 ' rum castris reperiunt, quæ cujuslibet avarissimi
 ' exercitûs satietatem possent vel temperare vel ex-

‘tinguere.’ Yet all these circumstances are omitted by Mr. Gibbon.

The Christians now advance by Tripolis, Berithus, Tyre, Sidon, Accaron, Caipha, and Cæsarea; there leave the sea-coast to the right; and penetrate through Ramula to Jerusalem. But here let me subjoin a circumstance, that is omitted equally by Mr. Gibbon and by Malmesbury, but is peculiarly characteristick of the spirit of these crusaders.—
 ‘Marching from Ruma,’ says Knolles, ‘and drawing neere to Jerusalem, they in the *vantgard* of the armie, upon the first descrying of the holy citie, gave for joy divers great shouts and outcrys, which with the like applause of the whole armie, was so doubled and redoubled, as if therewith they would have rent the verie mountaines and pearced the highest heavens. There might a man have seene the devout passions of these most worthie and zealous Christians, uttered in right divers manners: some with their eies and hands cast up towards heaven, called aloud upon the name and helpe of Christ Jesus; some, prostrat upon their faces, kissed the ground, as that whereon the Redeemer of the world sometime walked; others joyfully saluted those holy places, which they had heard so much of and then first beheld: in brieft, everie man in some sort expressed the joy he had conceived of the sight of the Holy Citie, as the end of their long travell.’ This passage carries such a lively affectingness with it; that I well remember the impression which it made

‘Knolles, p. 21.

upon my mind, when I *last* read it, and nearly *half a century ago*. And surely such circumstances as these should be caught at with eagerness, by every history, by the *philosophy* of history particularly, if this philosophy means any thing beyond the pettiness of oratorical parade, or the monstrousness of infidel credulity; as what peculiarly catch the manners of the moment while they are rising, and reflect them back in all their vivacity and vividness to posterity. In so striking a way did the crusaders act at the first view of Jerusalem. They besiege it. 'Nor was the thirst of the *besiegers* relieved,' says Mr. Gibbon; 'nor were there any trees for the 'uses of shade;' but, as Malmesbury, with a more judicious appositeness to the months of *June* and *July*, observes, 'nec quisquam sibi *obsessor* verebatur 'in cibatu vel in *potu*, quod messes in agris, uvæ 'in vineis, maturaverant; sola jumentorum cura 'erat miserabilis, quæ pro qualitate loci et temporis nullo sustentabantur irriguo.' The commanders take their posts. 'Raimundus verò *turris Davidicæ* impiger assistebat: hæc *ad occasum solis* 'urbem muniens, ad medium ferè tabulatum quadratorum lapidum *plumbo infuso compaginata*, omnem metum obsidentium paucis intus defendentibus repellit.' The besiegers however assaulted the town; not, as Mr. Gibbon says, 'in the fanatic 'hope of battering down the walls without engines, 'and of scaling them without ladders'; but 'fortunam *scalas erectis* tentarunt, in resistentes *volaticas*

'*moliti sagittas.*' They were beaten off, not though, as Mr. Gibbon again says, 'by dint of *brutal force*' 'they *burst* the first barrier;' but 'quia erant *scalæ*' 'paucae et ascendentibus *damnosæ.*' They then made two moveable turrets, one 'quod nostri 'Suem, veteres Vineam vocant.' This he describes, and adds, 'protegit in se subsidentes, qui, quasi 'more suis, ad murorum suffodienda penetrant fundamenta.' The other, 'in modum ædificiorum 'facta, *Berefroid* appellant', quod fastigium murorum æquaret.' The assault begins. This is described by Malmesbury, with a particularity and spirit that are very engaging, and that we in vain look for in Mr. Gibbon. *This* author reserves *his* particularity for the *vices* of the *Christians*, and *his* spirit for the *victories* of the *Mahometans*. The assault continued one whole day, without effect. The next morning it was renewed, with more success. Malmesbury is still particular and spirited. He sets causes and effects, plain before our eyes. The Christians under Godfrey and the two Roberts, gain the wall and enter the city. Raymund learns the fact, from hearing the clamour of the enemy, and seeing them throw themselves headlong over the walls. He enters the town. 'Quingentos quoque *Æthiopus*, 'qui, in *arcem David* refugi, claves portarum, pol-

* A false reading for *Belfrid*, see Du Fresne's Glossary, Benedictine edition; our present *belfrey* for a church-steeple, and the French *belfrey* for a steeple and a turret; a name, not communicated from the turret to the steeple, as Dr. Johnson supposes, but, as the former half of the name, and the previous use of *bells*, concur to shew, derived from the steeple to the turret.

‘licitâ membrorum impunitate, tradiderant, spectato
 ‘to præsentis pacis commodo incolumes Ascalonem
 ‘dimisit.’ Then, says Malmesbury, but not with
 strict propriety, as we have seen before, and shall
 instantly see here again, the Turks had no place of
 refuge, ‘nec ullum erat *tunc* Turcis refugium; ita
 ‘et supplices et *rebelles*,’ a word that shews the op-
 position to have still continued, ‘insatiabilis vic-
 ‘torum ira consumebat.’ Ten thousand took re-
 fuge in the temple of Solomon, and were slain there;
 ‘decem millia—interfecta.’ Then, ‘post hæc,’ the
 dead bodies were collected and *burned*. This took
 up the army two or three days, after the grand day
 of the storm. ‘Ita *cæde infidelium expiatâ urbe*, fe-
 ‘pulchrum Domini, quod tamdiu desideraverant,
 ‘pro quo tot labores tulerant, supplicibus cordibus
 ‘et corporibus petierunt.’ Yet, adds Malmesbury,
 concerning the day of storming the town, and the
 days of burning the dead, ‘illud insigne continentia
 ‘in omnibus optimatibus exemplum fuit; quod
 ‘nec *eo die*, nec *consequentibus*, quisquam respectu
 ‘prædæ avocavit animum, quin cæptum persequere-
 ‘rentur, triumphum.’ There was only *one* excep-
 tion. It was made by Tancred, the very hero of
 Mr. Gibbon’s history, and praised by him for his
 ‘generosity’ on this very occasion. ‘Solus Tan-
 ‘credus, intempestivâ cupidine occupatus, quædam
 ‘preciosissima de templo Salomonis extulit; sed
 ‘postmodum suâ conscientia et aliorum conventus
 ‘[convictus] colloquio, vel eadem vel appreciatâ
 ‘loco restituit.’ And this suspension of all the
 strong feelings of avarice, for *several* days; a victo-

rious army abstaining from touching the vast booty under their hands, in the very moments of rapine; and continuing calmly and steadily to abstain, till they had cleared the city from the slaughter in it, and so had been able with propriety to make that religious procession, which they had always intended, to the tomb of their Saviour; forms one of the most striking pictures in the history of man, and is worthy of celebration by the tongue of the philosopher, and the pen of the historian, for ever. When this was all over, and not before, ‘*tum quicunque egenus vel domum, vel aliquas divitias, invasit, nunquam ulterius ullius locupletis tulit convicium, sed semel possessa in jus adoptavit hæreditarium.*’—Such is the full, the lively, and the curious history of the first crusade, in William of Malmesbury! So thoroughly unjust, is Mr. Gibbon’s slighting insinuation against it!

He wishes Malmesbury had *not* given it, when every reader must thank him very cordially *for* it. He fancies Malmesbury had only listened, to the ‘*tenuè murmur*’ which had passed the British sea. How could he so fancy, when Malmesbury has given us such a particular and pointed account of the crusade? But at the *end* of this *general* account, Malmesbury proposes to *enlarge* and *continue* it; to give the *particular* history, of each leader in this and the future crusades. ‘*Singulorum procerum facta et exitus scripto insigniam,*’ he says; ‘*nec quicquam veritati, secundum relatorum meorum credulitatem, subtraham: nullus verò, cui amplior provenit gestorum notitia, me pro incurioso arguat; quia*

‘*trans*

‘trans oceanum Britannicum abditos, vix tenui
 ‘murmure, rerum Asianarum fama illustrat¹.’ He
 thus apologises for the *future* slenderness of his mate-
 rials, in this *minute* and *succeeding* history. And he
 accordingly gives us directly, the special history of
 Godfrey, King of Jerusalem, of Baldwin his brother
 and successor, and of the second Baldwin, the suc-
 cessor of both; declaring that he takes his account
 of the former Baldwin, ‘fidei soliditate accommo-
 ‘datâ dictis Fulcherii Carnotensis, qui, capellanus
 ‘ipſius, aliquanta de ipſo scripſit, ſtilo non equidem
 ‘agreſti, ſed (ut dici ſolet) ſine nitore ac palæſtrâ,
 ‘et qui alios admonere potuit ut accuratiûs ſcribe-
 ‘rent².’ He then proceeds to the history of Bo-
 hemund King of Antioch, and of Tancred and Ro-
 ger, his reſpective ſucceſſors. The account of Rai-
 mund follows next, and of his ſons William and
 Pontius, ſucceſſively kings of Tripolis. And the
 whole cloſes with the private adventures, of Robert
 Duke of Normandy. Malmesbury therefore means
 not to cenſure his preceding and general accounts,
 as if they were only the effuſions of a ſlight and ſlen-
 der report. They are *evidently* ſomething, infinitely
 ſuperior to this. Indeed, I *muſt* ſay it in juſtice to
 the truth, that they are even *ſuperiour* to Mr. Gib-
 bon’s; being not bent by the force of ‘philophy,’
 into all the little frauds of writing, the artful ſup-
 preſſion, the dexterous diſtortion, and the wilful
 falſehood; and exhibiting the heroes of the cruſade,

† Fol. 80.

fol. 81.

in their *native* colours and *just* proportions, in all their *romantic majesty* of character.

Malmesbury, says Mr. Gibbon, 'wrote about 'the year 1130.' But he wrote earlier. The conclusion of his *fifth* book is dated by himself in the 28th of Henry the First, according to one copy, and in the 20th, according to the common and earlier copies. 'Hæc habui—de gestis Anglorum quæ 'dicerem,' he says to Robert Earl of Gloucester, 'ab adventu eorum in Angliam usque in annum *viceſimum* fælicissimi regni patris vestri¹.' And, as Henry began his reign in August 1100, Malmesbury wrote the history of the crusades in his *fourth* book, on or before 1120, and about twenty or twenty-two years only after the storm of Jerusalem. As a *cotemporary* and a *dignified* writer, therefore, he ought to have been selected by Mr. Gibbon, for one of his principal authorities in the first crusade. We have already seen some errors that Mr. Gibbon would have avoided, and many beauties that he might have adopted, by doing so. His siege of Jerusalem would have been particularly improved, by the act; and his storm of Jerusalem have been saved from that accursed calumny, with which it is now polluted. But he chose to insert the calumny. He chose to take for his authors, Elmacin, Abulpharagius, and M. de Guignes from an unknown Aboul-

¹ Fol. 98. So in fol. 87, concerning Robert Duke of Normandy imprisoned by Henry the First in 1106, one copy says 'utrûm aliquando sit exiturus, vero vacillante, in dubio,' and another, 'nec unquam usque ad obitum relaxatus.'

mahafen; *because they had it.* Yet, why did not he also chuse to take Abulfeda with them; who extends *their* massacre of 'three days' over 'a whole week;' and makes the Christians to slay *seventy thousand* persons in the temple or mosque on Mount Moriah¹, when we know for certain from Malmesbury that there were only *ten thousand*, and when these surely are sufficient for the garrison of a single mosque? He was afraid to stretch the *improbable* falsehood of *that*, to such a straining length of incredibility. The seventy thousand persons in the mosque too, he thought proper to overlook; and makes them the amount of all, that were slaughtered in the whole town². He thus deviates from Abulfeda, while he follows authors not superiour in reputation; and corrects him though he cites him not. And he chose to wander, in the train of Elmacin, Abulpharagius, and the unpublished Aboulmahafen, for the length of the slaughter and the number of the slain; rather than follow the best authority in the world, the letter of Godfrey himself, which shews the slaughter to have continued only for one day and during the resistance; and rather than copy the next best account in the world, the narration of a judicious cotemporary, which coincides with the letter entirely, proves the slaughter in the streets to have been only during the storm and the resistance, and states the number slain at the mosque to have been only ten thousand. To the testimony of a very respectable cotemporary, and to the concurrent evidence of an

¹ Mod. Univ. Hist. iii. 304.

² p. 60.

eye-witness,

eye-witness, an actor, and a commander; he prefers the authority of Elmacin, who lived *near a century and a half* afterwards, of Abulpharagius, who wrote *near three centuries* from the time, and probably, though uncited, of Abulfeda, who died *near three centuries and a half* later than the fact¹.

Having said this, I will annex the account of this part of the storm, which is given us by Knolles, and is all conformable to what I have said. ‘ In this ‘ confusion,’ says the truly respectable author, if respectability is attached to veracity in preference to falsehood, ‘ a wonderful number of the better sort of ‘ Turks, retiring unto Salomon’s temple, there to ‘ do their last devoire, made there a great and terrible fight, armed with despaire to endure any ‘ thinge; and the victorious Christians no lesse ‘ daining, after the winning of the citie, to find ‘ there so great resistance. In this desperat ‘ conflict, fought with wonderful obstinacie of mind, ‘ many fell on both sides: but the Christians came ‘ on so fiercely with desire of blood, that, *breaking ‘ into the temple, the foremost of them were by the ‘ presse that followed after, violently thrust upon the ‘ weapons of their enemies, and so miserably slaine. ‘ Neither did the Turks, thus oppressed, give it over; but, as men resolved to die, desperately ‘ fought it out with invincible courage, not at the ‘ gates of the temple only, but even in the *middest* ‘ thereof also; where was to be seene great heapes,*

¹ Prideaux’s Letter to a Deist, p. 163, 153, and 154:

‘ both

‘ both of the *victors* and the *vanquished*, *slaine indif-*
 ‘ *ferently together*. All the *pavement of the temple*
 ‘ *swam with blood*; in such sort, that a man could not
 ‘ *set his feet*, but either upon *some dead man*, or over
 ‘ *the shooes in blood*. Yet, for all that, the obstinate
 ‘ *emie still held the vaults and top*,’ meaning the
 arches within and the roof above, ‘ of the temple ;
 ‘ when as the night came so fast on,’ it being, as
 Knolles has said before, ‘ midday’ when the storm
 began, ‘ that the Christians were glad to make an
 ‘ end of the slaughter, and to found a retrait. *The*
 ‘ *next day* (for that *proclamation was made*, for *mercie*
 ‘ *to be shewed unto all such as should lay downe their*
 ‘ *weapons*) the Turks, that yet held *the upper part*
 ‘ of the temple, *came down and yeelded themselves*.
 ‘ Thus was the famous citie of Jerusalem with great
 ‘ bloodshed, but far greater honor, recovered by
 ‘ these worthy Christians, in the yeare 1099¹. And
 such is the history, which is given us by the pen of
 Christian probity; the very opposite of that, which
 is held out to us by the hand of Mahometan kna-
 very !

Text. ‘ The northern monarchs of *Scotland, Den-*
 ‘ *mark, Sweden, and Poland*, were yet strangers to
 ‘ the passions and interests of the south².’ Note.
 ‘ The author of the *Esprit des Croisades* has *doubted*,
 ‘ and *might have disbelieved*, the crusade and tragic
 ‘ death of Prince Sueno, with 1500 or 15000 *Danes*,
 ‘ who was cut off by Sultan Soliman in Cappado-

¹ Knolles, p. 23.² p. 21.

‘cia, but who still lives in the poem of Tasso (tom. iv. p. 111—115).’ Yet Mr. Gibbon in a distant page inconsistently says, that there were in the crusade ‘bands of adventurers from Spain, Lombardy, and England; and from the distant bogs and mountains of Ireland or Scotland, issued some naked and savage fanatics, ferocious at home but unwarlike abroad.’ Note says, that ‘William of Malmesbury expressly mentions the *Welsh* and *Scots*, &c.;’ and that Guibert notes ‘*Scotorum*, apud se ferocium, alias imbellium, cuneos,’ where ‘the *crus intectum* and *bispida chlamys* may suit the Highlanders, but the *finibus uliginosis* may rather apply to the Irish bogs.’ The Scotch of Guibert may seem to be the Irish only, from the ‘*finibus uliginosis*.’ Nor would the dress be any argument to the contrary. The Irish at this period wore the same dress, with the Highlanders. But the Scoti of Guibert are what their name imports, the present inhabitants of Scotland, and the same with the Scots of Malmesbury. And it was then as common with foreigners, to discriminate Scotland by its *bogs*, as it now is with ourselves to denote Ireland. This is evident from the circular letter of Frederick Emperour of Germany, to the nations around; on the wild irruptions of the Tartars. It is in M. Paris, p. 498, and is quoted by Mr. Gibbon himself in p. 304. There the writer speaks of ‘*cruenta Hybernia cum agili Walliâ, palustris Scotia*.’ &c. And, as Mr Gibbon might have saved

at once the uncertainty and the contradiction, by stating the truth; so he should never have run into the new contradiction, of asserting those to be 'naked' in the text, whom he covers with a *rough mantle*, 'hispidam chlamys,' in the note. This is bringing back that poetical *bull* of Blackmore's, which (I understand) is *suppressed* in the *late* edition or editions of the poem;

A painted vest Prince Vortiger had on,
Which from a naked Pict his grandfire won.

Nor is Mr. Gibbon's conduct less remarkable, in other points. He intimates that Scotland sent no adventurers to the crusade. Yet he cites Malmesbury, for Scotland actually sending some; and Guibert, for the character of the sent. He cites Guibert in the note, as confirmed by Malmesbury, for the *Scots* actually going; and yet in the text states them to be *either Scots or Irish*. But let us also observe Mr. Gibbon's conduct about Denmark. This, we are told, equally sent no men to the crusade. Yet afterwards Mr. Gibbon cites a passage from Malmesbury, that proves it did send some. He however quotes *only till he comes to the proving words*, and then laps up the sentence with an *&c.* 'William of Malmesbury expressly mentions the 'Welsh and Scots, &c.' This pregnant *&c.* produces these words in William: 'tunc Wallensis
'venationem saltuum, tunc Scotus familiaritatem
'pulicum, tunc Danus continuationem potuum, tunc
'Noricus

‘*Noricus cruditatem reliquit piscium*’.¹ And the whole gives us a remarkable proof, of Mr. Gibbon’s astonishing inattention to his own assertions and evidences. The Norwegians, the Danes, and the Scots appear as crusaders in the very passages to which Mr. Gibbon has referred, in the very quotations which Mr. Gibbon has produced, and in his own notes and text. But Mr. Gibbon’s management of this last reference shews us something more. He cites Malmesbury for the *Welsh* going to the crusade; and then, either strangely omits them in his text, or more strangely comprehends them under the *English*. In this passage also, Malmesbury specifies the *Dane* and the *Norwegian* as equal crusaders with all. Mr. Gibbon, however, stops short in his quotation from it, shuts them both out of his note, and excludes them both from his text; because he recollects what he has said before of Denmark sending *no* crusaders, and foresees the authority clashing with his assertion. He thus shews us his memory, at the expence of his probity. And he keeps the rest of the passage under his thumb, because it will encounter what he has said before; and suppresses the contradicting authority, rather than turn back, and correct the false assertion by it. Nor is the story of Sueno the Dane, which the author of *Esprit de Croisades* doubts, and which Mr. Gibbon *disbelieves*, improbable in itself, or unfounded (I apprehend) on a fact. In Norway says Malmesbury, ‘*fili ultimi Magni, Hasten et Si-*

¹ Fol. 75.

² wardus

wardus, regno *ad*buc diviso imperitant: quorum
 posterior *adolescens speciosus et audax, non multum est*
 quod *Jerosolymam per Angliam* navigavit; *innumera*
et præclara facinora contra Saracenos consummans,
 præsertim in obsidione Sydonis, quæ pro conscien-
 tiâ Turcorum immania in Christianos fremebat¹.

This is, in all probability, the very hero of Tasso. He was indeed a Norwegian. But Norway having some time before been reduced by Denmark², the Dane and the Norwegian would easily be confounded in the South. We have indeed an actual King of Denmark, engaged in the crusade; but he died at sea before he reached Jerusalem. Henry, '*Jerusalem adiit medioque mari spiritum evomit*'. And all serves to shew the existence, in the frequency, of Danish and Norwegian crusaders; very decisively against Mr. Gibbon.

Chapter SECOND

or fifty-ninth.—This gives us the success of the Greek emperor with his own troops over the Turks, in consequence of the crusade, 72—73; the anger of the crusaders at the emperor, for leaving them, 73; one of their leaders passing back into Europe for succours against the emperor, 73—74; his ineffectual return with them, 74; a supply sent to the first crusaders, 75; second crusade, 75; third, 75; the general numbers and character of each, 75—77;

¹ Fol. 60.² fol. 59.³ fol. 60.

the conduct of the emperours towards them, 77—80; the general history of the supply sent to the first crusade, 80; that of the second crusade, 80—81; that of the third, 81—82; the perseverance of Europe in the crusades, 82—83; the character of St. Bernard, 83—84; his success in preaching up the second crusade, 84—85; success of the Turks against the crusaders, 84—87; the character of him who was the cause of their successes, 87—88; the taking of Egypt from the Saracens by the Turks, 88—89; the calling in of the crusaders by the Saracens, 89; the expulsion of the Turks by the crusaders, 89; their return, 89—90; their second expulsion, 90; their return and reduction of Egypt, 90—91; the revolt of Egypt from the Turks under the commandant of their mercenaries, 92—93; the general success of his son, Saladin, over the Saracens, the crusaders, and the Turks, 93; the character of this son, 94—95; his reduction of the holy land up to Jerusalem, 95—97; his taking Jerusalem, 97—100; the third crusade, 100—101; his being beat off from Tyre by the crusaders, 101; their besieging Acre, 101; their battles with Saladin before it, 102; their taking it, 103; the conduct of the kings of France and England respectively in Palestine, 103—104; the particular exploits of the king of England, 105—107; his treaty with Saladin and departure for England, 107—108; the civil wars among the Turks on Saladin's death, 108; the character of Innocent III. Pope of Rome, 108—109; author of the fourth and fifth crusades, 109; an account of the fourth reserved for the next chapter,

chapter, 109; an account of the fifth, 109; its ill success, and the reasons, 109—110; a new crusade under Frederic III. Emperor of Germany, 110—111; his general success, though opposed and betrayed by the eastern Christians, 111—113; the irruption of the Carizmans into Palestine, 113; the sixth crusade, that of St. Louis into Egypt, 113; his character, 113—114; his forces, 114; his ill success, 115—116; the seventh crusade, the second under St. Louis, 116; his death at Tunis, 117; the state of Egypt under the Mamalukes, 117—118; our First Edward in Palestine, 118; reduction of almost all Palestine by the Mahometans, 119; the state of the only town left, Acre, 119; its siege by the Mamalukes, 120; and its surrendery to them, 120. Such are the contents of this chapter. Nor let any one of my readers be too much startled, when I rudely awaken him from his dream of reading, by telling him; that this *was to be* the history of the eastern empire's decline and fall. *That it was to be,* and *this it is.* And the reader, who has been awake to the digressions from the beginning of the chapter, must have gone on step by step in the turnings and windings of the whole labyrinth, expecting that every turn would be the last, and that he should then recover the original line of the history. Yet he has found himself to his amazement, still going on in the winding course; one turn coming after another, till he has been involved in mazes upon mazes, lost in the inextricable labyrinth, and obliged to advance with his author and with 'confusion worse confounded,' to the end of the whole.

In this history of events, either *totally* irrelative to the history of the decline and fall of the eastern empire, or affecting it only *in a point or two* of the whole; Mr. Gibbon has passed over some incidental touches of the times, that are peculiarly pleasing in themselves, and ought to have been studiously selected by him. Concerning *sugar* says Pliny: ‘ Saccharon et Arabia fert, sed laudatius India; est
 ‘ autem mel in harundinibus collectum, gummium
 ‘ modo candidum, dentibus fragile, amplissimum
 ‘ nucis avellanæ magnitudine, *ad medicinæ tantum*
 ‘ *usum*’.¹ But this plant had been brought in the days of the crusades, into other countries of Asia. Baldwin the second, King of Jerusalem, marched by Antioch to Laodicea towards Jerusalem; but was much distressed in the way between Jerusalem and Laodicea, by the want of provisions, &c. ‘ At vero famem nonnihil levabant,’ says an historian of the times, ‘ ARUNDINES MELLITAS contine-
 ‘ nué dentibus terentes, quas *Cannamellas*, composito ex cannâ et melle nomine, vocant: sic hi,
 ‘ omninó a *Tripolitanis* et *Cæsariensibus* immenso
 ‘ ære necessaria nacti, Jerosolymam venêre’.² And this was in all probability the first time, that the sugar-cane, hitherto applied only to *medicinal* purposes, was *now used as food*; and the juice of it, which now constitutes so important an article in the food of the western Europeans, *began to be so* in all probability, from this adventure of the cru-

¹ Nat. Hist. xii. 8.² Malmesbury, fol. 81.

faders. This eastern *honey-cane* was now brought into Europe, was afterwards carried by the Portuguese to Madeira with those vines which constitute the great commerce of that island, and was thence transplanted to the grand nursery of the cane for Europe at present, the West Indies. The Portuguese, says a Jew who wrote in Italy about the year 1502, in discovering Madeira ‘in eâ plantâ—*runt—cannas pro melle,*’ he using nearly the very language of Malmesbury, ‘*ad faciendum saccharum,—et vinea ex vitibus Candie et Cypri!*’—The origin of that corrosive disease in Europe, which, for these three centuries nearly, has been so strikingly the scourge of GOD upon promiscuous whoredom; is much disputed. Long before the West Indies could possibly have compensated the cruelties of Europe, by imparting this pestilential bane to the European nations; evident symptoms of its commonness among us, appear in the regulations of our licensed brothels. And that higher stage of this disorder, which makes it act as a *cancer* upon all the affected parts of our frame, is now supposed therefore to have been the only part of the plague, which was imported from the West-Indies. Yet even this is not true. The disease appears to have been in Europe, and with this sharpest acrimony of it; ages before the discovery of America. This a very remarkable passage in a cotemporary history of the crusades, sufficiently

‘Peritfol’s Itinera Mundi, latinized by Hyde. Oxon 1691, p. 113—114. ad 179.

shews. Baldwin abovementioned married. 'Ad
 ' legitimum connubium non multò post *Comitissa*
 ' *Siciliæ* Jerosolymam venit—; et tunc quidem illam
 ' thoro recepit, sed non multò post dimisit. Aiunt
 ' *incommodo taetam*, QUO EJUS GENITALIA CANCER,
 ' MORBUS INCURABILIS, EXESIT ¹.' And as this lady
 came from Sicily, which had long been in the pos-
 session of the *Arabs*; we apprehend the disorder
 to have been derived from the same quarter, from
 which the small-pox is known to have been, even
 from *Arabia*; and so to have formed with that,
 two of the curses which Mahometanism inflicted
 upon Europe, which perhaps have outdone in mis-
 chief the ravages of its arms, and have certainly
 survived them in their consequences. This histo-
 rical argument, too, is apparently corroborated by
 the *relative* appellations, with which these two dis-
 eases are distinguished by us Europeans; the *great*
 and the *small* pox, 'la grosse' and 'la petite verole,'
 &c. plainly denoting the one to be *cotemporary* with
 the other, in the knowledge of Europe.—The *black*
woolly hair of the natives on the coast of Guinea, is
 a very striking circumstance in the aspect of them.
 The general blackness of their appearance they so
 far share in common with others, as not to be
 blacker than their southern neighbours, and to be
 only a degree or two blacker than their eastern.
 But their woolly hair is the stamp of nature, by
 which she has marked them as distinct from all.
 These *beteroclites* of the human race, were unknown

¹ Malmesbury, fol. 84,

to the Europeans in general; till the Portuguese, beyond the middle of the fifteenth century, pushed their navigation along the western coast of Africa, and discovered them. And yet we have a curious passage in Malmesbury's history of the crusades, which pointed them out very strongly to the eye of Britain particularly; about *two centuries and a half* before. Baldwin the second, he says, marched from Jerusalem to Ascalon, then turned up into the mountains in pursuit of the Turks, beat them out of their caves by smoke, directed his course towards Arabia, and went by *Hebron* to the *Dead Sea*.
 ' Evadentes ergo lacum, venerunt ad villam sanè
 ' locupletissimam, et mellitis pomis quæ dactylos
 ' dicunt sæcundam—; ' dates from the neighbouring palms of Jericho: ' cætera timore incolarum
 ' abrafa, præter aliquantos *Æthiopes* FERRUGINEA
 ' CAPILLORUM LANUGINE fuliginem prætendentes.' These were evidently the blacks of Guinea. Their name of Ethiopians, also, points out distinctly the channel, by which they had been derived from that distant coast. In 651 the Mahometan Arabs of Egypt 'so harrassed the king of Nubia' or Ethiopia, 'who was a Christian; that' he agreed 'to send the
 ' Arabs annually, by way of a tribute, a vast number of Nubian or Ethiopian slaves into Egypt. Such
 ' a tribute as this at that time was more agreeable to
 ' the Khalif, than any other; as the Arabs then
 ' made no small account of those slaves'. At this

† Mod. Univ. Hist. i. 525.

time therefore, began that kind of traffick in human flesh,

Which spoils unhappy Guinea of its sons.

Compelled to furnish 'a vast number' of slaves every year, to the Arabs of Egypt; the king of Ethiopia naturally endeavoured to feed this great drain upon his subjects, from the natives of the neighbouring countries; ranged accordingly into all that vast *blank of geography* upon the map of the world, the spreading bosom of this ample continent; and even pushed through it to its farthest extremities in the West. He thus brought the blacks of Guinea for the first time, into the service and families of the East. All these slaves, whether derived from the nearer neighbourhood of Ethiopia, fetched from the Mediterranean regions of Africa, or brought from the distant shores of the Atlantick; would all be denominated *Ethiopians*, from the country by which they were conveyed to the Arabs of Egypt. The Arabs therefore appear to have trained up blacks for the uses of war, as we do a few occasionally for drummers and fifers to our regiments; and even to have thrown them into large bodies of soldiery by themselves. So early as the siege of Jerusalem by the crusaders in 1099, when the Arabs of Egypt were now in possession of the city, having recently taken it from their Mahometan brethren the Turks; there were no less than *five hundred* Ethiopians at the storm, that took refuge from it in the Tower of David, and there surrendered to the crusaders, on condition of being allowed

allowed to march out to Ascalon¹; and, in the following year, the crusaders met with some Ethiopians near Hebron, that are distinguished from the former by their woolly heads, and were therefore the blacks of Guinea. So much earlier did the purchase of the inhabitants for slaves commence, than has been ever imagined; even ages before the Portuguese laid open their country, to the intercourse of Europe. Even after they had, the inhabitants were as regularly purchased for slaves by some of the states adjoining, as they are now by the maritime Europeans. The Arabs of Egypt having reduced all the north of Africa, and carrying with them their love of black servants, would be sure to open a ready communication for themselves to their country. They certainly had one so early as 1512, and before the Europeans had any, for that purpose. They went from Barbary by a route, that was so much practised, as to be denominated expressly 'the way of the Camels.' Meeting together at 'the town of Cape Cantin,' that of Valadie near it, the commercial caravan traversed 'the vast deserts,' those of Sarra which run, like the Tropic of Cancer over them, in a long line across the country; to 'a place of great population called Hoden,' the Waden or Hoden of our maps, and a little to the south-west of Cape Blanco. From Hoden they diverted on the left, and pushed directly into the interiors of the continent, to reach 'Tegazza,' the Tagazel or Tagaza of our maps, and lying nearly east of Ho-

¹ Malmesbury, p. 80.

den. Here assuredly they did, as the caravan does certainly at this day; and added to the other wares upon their camels, a quantity of *salt* from those mines of rock salt, which are extraordinary enough to be noticed as rocks in our maps. This they carried, as they still carry it, to 'Tanbut,' the Tombut of the maps, and a town in the heart of the African continent. And from this town they turned on the right for the sea-coast again, and reached it in 'the great kingdom of Mele,' the Melli of our maps, to the south of the Gambia, and just at the springing (as it were) of that grand arch of sea, which curves so deeply into the body of the land, and constitutes the extensive Gulph of Guinea. At Melli and at Tombut they received *a measure of gold for a measure of salt*. The caravan collects gold at Tombut, to the present time. But at Melli they purchased gold, and also *silver*, in *pieces as large as pebbles*. And at Hoden they had *a great mart for slaves*; the blacks being brought thither from the countries adjoining, and bartered away to the traders'. Such was the Slave Coast and the Gold Coast, of former days! The staple commodity of Hoden, is only transferred now to Whidah; and diverted from the Arabs of Barbary, to the Christians of Europe. And should any thing so wildly incredible happen, as that *all* the nations of Christendom, in one common paroxysm of philanthropy, should

¹ Peritfol, p. 122—125, and maps for Mod. Univ. Hist. Peritfol wrote (as I have observed) about 1512, in general (p. 179); but after 1534, in one particular, p. 91.

abandon this commerce in servants, which has been prosecuted in all ages and under all religions; they would only abandon it to those, who were originally possessed of it, who still penetrate into the country, and who even push up to Gago at the very head of the Slave Coast; and leave the wool-headed natives of it, to *Mahometan* masters in preference to *Christian*. Under such masters they were in Judea, at the time of the crusades. Nor had any European eye *then* seen one of *these* blacks. This is plain from what immediately follows in Malmesbury. ‘*Quorum cædem,*’ he adds, ‘*nostri æstimantes infra virtutem suam, non eos irâ, sed risu, dignati sunt*.’ And an army of Europeans, finding a number of Guinea blacks left in a town, near the southern end of Judæa; seeing these blacks for the first time; and bursting out into a general fit of laughter, at the sight of them; forms one of the most curious sketches in history.

In the arrangement of the parts of this chapter, we have great confusion. In p. 75 we have an intimation of a supply sent to the first crusaders, of a second crusade, and of a third. We then have an account, of the general numbers and character of each, 75—77; the conduct of the emperours towards them, 77—80; the general history of the supply, 80; of the second crusade, 80—81; and of the third, 81—82; and of the perseverance of Europe in these crusades, 82—83. And, after all, we come back in 83—84 to the character of St. Bernard, and his success in preaching up—a *new* crusade, to be sure. But let not the

† Fol. 83.

reader presume too freely on propriety, in Mr. Gibbon. The crusade, which St. Bernard is *now* preaching up, is one of the *foregoing*. It is one of those which we have already dispatched. It is not even the last of them. It is the *second*. So strangely are we moving sometime backwards and sometime forwards, in the course of the history! But there is also a grand omission in it. In p. 73 we are told, that Bohemond and 'his Norman followers were insufficient to withstand the *hostilities* of 'the Greeks and Turks.' But what had provoked the hostilities of the *Greeks*, whether actual or apprehended, between this Norman prince of Antioch and the Greek emperor? This Mr. Gibbon has most strangely concealed. And, for want of this necessary information, the reader is all in the dark about the meaning of the movements before him. He sees Bohemond 'embracing the magnanimous 'resolution of leaving the defence of Antioch to his 'kinsman, the faithful Tancred; of arming the 'West against the Byzantine empire; and of executing the design, which he inherited from the 'lessons and example of his father Guiscard.' But what the cause, real or pretended, of this resolution is; Mr. Gibbon does not tell us. We then behold Bohemond 'embarking clandestinely' for Europe, received in France with applause, married to the king's daughter, and 'returning with the bravest 'spirits of the age.' Yet still what the ground for all this is, Mr. Gibbon never tells us. And his history, for want of this intelligence, becomes a mere scene of puppet-show to us; movements without any moving principles, and operations without any im-

PELLING cause. Mr. Gibbon should have told us, that the emperor required Bohemond to hold the sovereignty of Antioch in dependence upon him; a point, to which Mr. Gibbon himself, however absurdly with his previous suppression of it, makes a direct reference in p. 74, when, on terminating the quarrel, he says 'the homage was clearly stipulated:' that Bohemond refused, even claimed Laodicea from the emperor as a part of his principality of Antioch, and even went so far as to seize it; another point to which Mr. Gibbon himself alludes, when, at the same time, he says 'the boundaries' of his principality 'were strictly defined:' and that, in consequence of this rebellion against and attack upon him, by one of the chief of the crusaders; the emperor attacked and defeated a fleet of new crusaders, coming from the West'. These incidents throw a full light upon the darkened narrative. We see the designs of Bohemond, and the hostilities of the Greeks, clearly elucidated. And the scene of puppet-show becomes, a picture of living manners and of human transactions².

'The principality of Antioch was left without a head, by the surprise and captivity of Bohemond; his ransom had oppressed him with a heavy debt³.' What all this means, no one shall know from Mr. Gibbon. He must refer to Malmesbury or some other author, to be his commentator upon Mr. Gib-

¹ Ant. Univ. Hist. xvii. 151.

² It is remarkable, that Malmesbury has equally omitted these impelling incidents.

³ p. 73.

bon. From Malmesbury he will then learn, 'Boamundum—captum et in catenas ejectum, a quodam Danisman gentili, et in illis terris potenti;' that 'pollicitus—Boamundus continuam gentili concordiam,' and not, as Mr. Gibbon states it, paying a ransom, 'revertit Antiochiam, argenteos compedes quibus illigatus fuerat deferens secum'. This is another instance, of Mr. Gibbon's dark mode of writing the history, where he thinks himself obliged to be brief. And these unite with many other instances to shew us, that this historical painter knows not how to give us the features of the times, compressed into a miniature piece; and that he can work only upon figures nearly as big as the life.

'The sword, which had been the instrument of their [the crusaders] victory, was the pledge and title of their just independence. It does not appear, that the emperor attempted to revive his obsolete claims over the kingdom of Jerusalem; but the borders of Cilicia and Syria were more recent [he should have said more recently] in his possession.' Note. 'The kings of Jerusalem submitted however to a nominal dependence, and in the dates of their inscriptions (one is still legible in the church at Bethlem) they respectfully placed before their own, the name of the reigning emperor².' We here see again what we must again call, the *natural confusedness* of Mr. Gibbon's understanding. The sword of the crusaders, we are told, became with them 'the pledge and title of their

¹ Fol. 82 and 85.

² p. 73.

‘just independence,’ Yet with this sword in their hands, and in their most powerful kingdom, we find, they actually resigned their ‘just independence,’ and ‘submitted to a—dependence’ upon the emperor. This dependence is said indeed to have been ‘nominal;’ but what did the emperor ask more, or what more did their sword refuse to allow him? When the dispute with the kingdom of Antioch was terminated by the emperor, as Mr. Gibbon himself tells us, ‘the boundaries were strictly defined,’ and ‘the homage was clearly stipulated.’ The homage, therefore, was all. This was a real, not a nominal, dependence. As such, it was insisted upon by the emperor; and, as such, it had been refused by Bohemond before. It was as real, as the definition of the boundaries was. The kings of Jerusalem always paid it, we find, though the first king of Antioch refused it; *because* there was no dispute between them and the emperor, as there was between the emperor and him. And accordingly we find also, from that most authentic of all evidences, a formal inscription set upon a church by them; that they *shewed* and *owned* their *real* dependence upon the emperor, in the most striking way in which they could own and shew it, by ‘respectfully placing *before* their ‘own the name of the reigning emperor.’ Yet ‘it ‘does not appear,’ we are told by Mr Gibbon, ‘that ‘the emperor *attempted* to revive his *obsolete* claims ‘over the kingdom of Jerusalem.’ It certainly *does* appear from Mr. Gibbon himself. It appears from this very inscription. He not only *attempted* to revive his claims, but actually *revived* them with-

out resistance. Yet, because Mr. Gibbon finds no resistance, he asserts there was no revival; and the unresisted acknowledgment of the claim, he considers as an evidence against its existence. So strangely does his understanding wrest objects, from their natural and obvious propriety! At last however he found an apparent and a positive proof, of their dependence. He did not then correct what he had said before, by what he had discovered now. No! he was too indolent, or too presuming, for that. He makes this new discovery to bend and warp with his old ideas. He asserts the new-discovered dependence, to be merely nominal; when even, if nominal, it goes *against* his assertion, and when it is apparently real. And he finally places this new discovery at the foot of the old assertion, muffled indeed by this distinction of a *nominal* dependence, and yet speaking loudly against the assertion.

But we have not done with this passage. The claim of the emperour over the kingdom of Jerusalem, is said to be 'obsolete.' This therefore is urged as an argument, *why* he did not attempt to revive his claim. Yet he revived it, as Mr. Gibbon has already shewn us, over *Antioch*. In what year, then, was Antioch reduced by the Saracens, and in what Jerusalem? Jerusalem was reduced in 637, according to Mr Gibbon himself, and Antioch, according to Mr. Gibbon also, in—638¹. Yet the emperour's claim of homage from Jerusalem, was never revived *because* it was obsolete; and was not too

¹ Vol. v. 320 and 323.

obsolete, to be revived over Antioch. So much efficacy has the difference of a *single year*, in annihilating and preserving rights! But the 'borders of Cilicia and Syria were more recent in his possession,' than Jerusalem. Was not Antioch, then, on the borders of Syria towards Cilicia? It certainly was. *All* Syria, according to Mr. Gibbon himself, was reduced by the Saracens in 638¹; and, 'to the north of Syria, they passed mount Taurus,' in 639, says the margin, 'and reduced to their obedience the province of Cilicia².' So *much more* 'recent' in their possession were 'the borders of Cilicia and Syria,' than Jerusalem! They were even *one or two* years. This, in Mr. Gibbon's forgetfulness of facts and indistinctness of recollection, is made equivalent to one or two ages. And, what aggravates very greatly the contradictoriness of all this, he has said it all, concerning the *obsoleteness* of the emperor's claim over the kingdom of Jerusalem in the province of Syria, concerning his not *attempting to revive* it, and concerning the borders of Cilicia and Syria being *more* recent than Jerusalem in his possession, and *therefore* claimed by him; when he previously tells us in the most explicit terms, that 'his *ancient* and *perpetual* claim *still* embraced the kingdoms of Syria and Egypt³.' Such a chaos of confusion, such a mass of fighting and warring elements, does the hand of contradiction work up, in the pages of Mr. Gibbon's history!

¹ Vol. v. 326² Vol. v. 330.³ p. 34.

Text. 'The Seljukian dynasty of Roum' had, 'after the loss of Nice' to the crusaders, 'Cogni or 'Iconium for its capital.' Note. 'See, in the 'learned work of M. de Guignes—, the history of 'the Seljukians of Iconium—, as far as may be collected 'from the Greeks, Latins, and Arabians. The last 'are ignorant or regardless of the affairs of Roum'.¹ This is a very extraordinary instance of contradiction, in two *near* and *neighbouring* positions. In *proof* that 'the Seljukian dynasty of Roum' had Iconium for its capital, we are referred to a history in M. de Guignes. In *proof* that this history is sufficient evidence, we are told it is collected from the Greeks, Latins, and Arabians. And then we are finally told, that it *cannot* be collected from the Arabians, because the Arabians are 'either ignorant or 'regardless' of this part of the history.—Text. 'Iconium, an *obscure* and inland town.' Note. 'Iconium is mentioned as a station by Xenophon, 'and by Strabo with the ambiguous title of *Κωμο-πολις*,² or the city-village. 'Yet St. Paul found 'in that place a *multitude* (*πληθος*) of Jews and 'Gentiles. Under the corrupt name of Kunijah, 'it is described as a great city—(Abulfeda—)³. Thus Iconium is pronounced an *obscure* town. The evidence for this is one authority, which speaks of it as a mere *station*; two authorities, that make it a *great and populous* town; and a fourth, that *trims* between the opposed testimonies, and calls it a city and a village in one. We thus advance by regular

¹ P. 74.² P. 74.

steps from an obscure and stationary town, to a city-like kind of village, and to a populous and large city. And three out of the four references, contradict at once the first and the text.—Text. ‘*Only*’ ‘one man was left behind for—seven widows.’ Note. ‘*Penè* jam non inveniunt quem apprehendant septem mulieres unum virum.’ The *penè* of the primary historian is made *only* in the secondary, and the text violates the truth of the note.—We saw in the last volume, that Mr. Gibbon made a grand attempt, to prove the nocturnal journey of Mahomet from Mecca to Jerusalem, and from Jerusalem to heaven, *not* intended by Mahomet for a reality, but *only* a dream. I particularly produced in proof to the contrary, that the general of Omar, the second successor of Mahomet, considered it as a reality; because he urged the surrender of Jerusalem to him, as the place, from the temple of which Mahomet ascended in one night to heaven. I might also have added, that, in the very same year, one Kais Ebn Amer, an old man who had been particularly conversant with Mahomet, being brought as a prisoner before the Roman emperor, and being interrogated by him concerning Mahomet, answered; ‘that he *really* performed a night-journey to heaven, ‘*actually* conversed there with God himself, and ‘received several institutions *immediately* from him.’ And, to my agreeable surprise, I find in this volume, that Mr. Gibbon *now* is *entirely* of my opinion. The Mahometans at Jerusalem, he says, were allowed to

* P. 85.

² Mod. Univ. Hist. i. 450.

'pray and preach in the mosch of the temple' [he should have said, in the mosch *or* temple], 'from whence the prophet undertook his nocturnal journey to heaven'. So little impression do Mr. Gibbon's own arguments make upon *himself*, even in points important to *his* cause of Mahometanism, and laboured with particular care by *his* pen; that he soon forgets them, relapses back into the opinions that he had *refuted*, and shews the triumph of nature evident over the sophistications of art.

In the two preceding volumes, I have pointed out the frequent recurrence of Mr. Gibbon's spirit, to ideas of lasciviousness and to intimations of impurity. We have another instance of this, in the present volume. This is such as I *can* lay before my readers, without offending their delicacy. I shall therefore do so. Text. 'Only one man was left behind for the consolation of seven widows.' Note. '*Penè jam non inveniunt quem apprehendant septem mulieres unum virum*'. Here is no hint about widows; the passage speaks only of women. The consolation also is administered merely, by the prurient pen of Mr. Gibbon. And, to crown this folly, Mr. Gibbon adds this to the note: 'We must be careful not to construe *penè* as a substantive.' So apt is Mr. Gibbon to take fire in his fancy, at the slightest approach of a sensual idea; and so ready to twist and torture an innocent word, in order to gratify his sensual luxuriance of taste!

Misquotations. 'In the CALIPH's treasure were

* p. 113.

* p. 85.

* found

‘ found a *ruby* weighing seventeen Egyptian drachms — (Renaudot, p. 536) ¹.’ The words in Renaudot are these: ‘ *Rubinarum* majorum, qui drachmarum ‘ *Egyptiacarum* septemdecim pondus æquabant, ‘ *linea*,’ a *string* of *rubies*, not a single ruby. — ‘ The most numerous portion of the inhabitants was ‘ composed of the *Greek* and *Oriental* Christians, ‘ whom *experience* had taught to prefer the Maho- ‘ metan before the Latin yoke (Renaudot,—p. ‘ 545) ².’ Renaudot’s words are these: ‘ Mox Sa- ‘ ladinus Hierosolyma obsedit; nec cepisset absque ‘ civium discordiâ et *Christianorum* *Melchitarum* pro- ‘ ditione. Nam per quendam Josephum Elbatith ‘ *ex eâdem sectâ*, qui negotiandi causa multoties in ‘ urbem receptus erat, eos ad excutiendum Fran- ‘ corum jugum, quos numero superabant, incitavit.’ Here we have no intimation, whatever we may have in Mr. Gibbon, of ‘ experience having taught’ the old and Melchite Christians of Jerusalem, to prefer the Mahometans to the Latins for masters. A fear of the siege, a feeling of its terrors, a despair of relief, and a promise of favourable terms, might each or all induce them to clamour for a capitulation. And Mr. Gibbon has again loaded the credit of Renaudot, by saying from him what he does not say himself.

¹ p. 88.² p. 98.

Chapter THIRD,

or Sixtieth.—This represents to us the Greeks arrogating to themselves the knowledge of divinity, and the Latins despising the subtilty of the Greeks in it, 122; the differences between the eastern and western churches, concerning the procession of the Holy Ghost, 122-123; the use of leavened or unleavened bread in the eucharist, 123; the eating of things strangled and of blood, fasting on Saturday, eating milk and cheese in the first week of Lent, and indulging the weak monks with flesh, 123; concerning the use of animal oil instead of vegetable in the unction of baptism, reserving the administration of this unction to bishops, decorating the bishops with rings, shaving the faces of priests, and baptizing infants by a single immersion, 124; and concerning the supremacy of the patriarch of Constantinople and the Pope of Rome, 124-126; the mutual hatred of the Greeks and Latins in the crusades, 126-127; many Latins, who were settled at Constantinople, massacred, 127-130; the reign of Isaac Angelus emperor of Constantinople, 130-131; the revolt of the Bulgarians and Wallachians from the empire and church of Constantinople, 131-132; Isaac deposed by his brother Alexius, 132-133; the fourth crusade preached up, 134-135; the persons engaged in it, 135-136; their application to the Venetians for ships, 136-137; the general history of Venice to this time, 137-139; the confederacy between the crusaders and Venetians, 139-141; the crusaders assembling at Venice

nice and being diverted into Dalmatia, 141-144; again diverted towards Constantinople, by Alexius son to the deposed emperor Isaac, 144-145; a part of the army, on this, leaving the rest and going for Jerusalem, 146; and the rest sailing for Constantinople, landing at it, besieging it, admitted into the town on the restoration of Isaac, again besieging the town on the second deposition of Isaac, taking, and plundering it, 146-173. All the first part of this chapter, therefore, is a string of digressions. The differences between the two churches, had either no influence at all, or a very slight one, in this attack of the Latins upon the Greek empire. They do not seem to have had any at all. Or, if they had, they were only as the dust of the scale in addition to the weight within it. And they ought not, if the slightest attention had been paid to propriety by Mr. Gibbon, to unity of design and to responsiveness of execution; to have been once thought of in a work, that is to give us *only* the 'important,' and 'the most' important, circumstances of the history. But nothing can stop Mr. Gibbon's predominant love, for theological dissertation. He bursts every band, that would tie him up from indulging it. And then he riots in the use of his liberty, like the full-fed stallion of the Iliad.

Δεσμον απορρηξας θειει πεδίοιο κροαινων
 Ειωθως ληεσθαι ευρρειος πολαιμοιο,
 Κυδιων· υψε δε καρη εχει, αμφι δε χαιλαι
 Ωμοις αισσονλαι· ο δ' αγλαϊηφι πεποιθως,
 Ριμφα ε γυναι φερει μελα τ' ηδεα και νεμον ιππων.

And the historian is transformed into the theologue, merely to exhibit the former in all the *confident* impertinence of digression, and to expose the latter in all the *common-place* futility of unbelief.

The Latins are said to have 'despised in their turn the restless and subtle levity of the Orientals, the authors of every heresy; and to have blessed their own simplicity, which was content to hold the tradition of the apostolic church.' And yet, as we are told in *the very next* words, 'so early as in the *seventh* century, the synods of Spain, and afterwards of *France*, improved or corrupted the Nicene creed, on the mysterious subject of the Third Person of the Trinity,' by adding that he proceeded from the *Son* as well as the Father. The second sentence is an *incomparable* proof, of the position in the first. The Latins *shewed* their contempt for 'the restless and subtle levity' of the Greeks, and *proved* their own adherence to 'the tradition of the church;' by *adopting* the very *creed* of the *Greeks*, and even by *adding* to it. One could hardly think it possible for a rational being, to put two such contradictory sentences so close together. All must be attributed to a strange want of clearness and distinctness, in Mr. Gibbon's powers of discernment. We have seen so many instances of the same clashing of ideas before, as can leave us no room to doubt of this fatal defect in his understanding. Spirited, vivid, and ingenious, he is certainly very confused. His mind shoots out in vi-

gorous fallies of thought occasionally, but cannot pursue clearly a steady train of operations. It is sometimes confounded, as it is here, by the very *second* operation. And, with such an unhappy disposition of understanding, it is no wonder that he is an infidel. How could *he* be expected to comprehend the grand system of Christianity, to see parts harmonizing with parts, and every complication uniting into a regular whole; who cannot arrange his own thoughts with precision, who is perpetually recoiling from the very line which he has prescribed to his own motions, and confounding himself by the contradictoriness of his own ideas? Nor let us overlook another, though slighter, instance of this contradictoriness. It is this. The text says, that, 'in the freedom of the *table*, the *gay* petulance of the *French* sometimes forgot the emperor of the East'. And the note adds, *confirming* to *weaken* the position; that 'if these merry companions were *Venetians*, it was *the insolence of trade and a commonwealth*.' Could any thing in nature, but the derangement of an infidel understanding, generate such contrarieties as these?

False or harsh language.—P. 122. Text. 'The Roman pontiffs affected—moderation; *they*,' &c. Note. 'Before the shrine of St. Peter, *be* placed,' &c. P. 127. 'The passage of these mighty armies *were* rare and perilous events.' P. 151. 'The four successive *battles* of the French were commanded by,' &c. So p. 153, 'The six *battles*

* p. 157.

' of

‘ of the French formed their encampment ;’ and p. 155, ‘ he found the six weary diminutive *battles* ‘ of the French, encompassed by sixty squadrons of ‘ the Greek cavalry.’ Here the word *battle* is used in an acceptation, that is occasionally given it by our old writers. But it is an acceptation very harsh and violent. It is thus used as an abbreviation for *battle-array*, and means a division of an army arrayed for battle ; just as it seems to be used for *battle-axe* in this unnoticed passage of the Psalms, ‘ there brake he ‘ the arrows of the *bow*, the *shield*, the *sword*, and ‘ the *battle*.’ And as the use of *battle* for *battle-axe* would be very harsh in a modern writer, however countenanced by this and perhaps other passages in our old authors ; so the adoption of *battle* for the division of an army, however sanctioned by a number of our old authors, is very violent. But in p. 154 we have another word derived from this ancient source. ‘ The numbers that defended the ‘ *vantage-ground*,’ meaning not a real elevation of *ground*, but the height of the ramparts, ‘ repulsed ‘ and *oppressed* the adventurous Latins.’ And, as *oppressed* is very improper in military language, and should be *pressed* or *overpowered* ; so *vantage ground* is equally improper in itself, and in its application. Nor can we too much wonder at the injudiciousness of a writer, who could here take the momentary fancy, of sprinkling his compleatly modern language with *any* antiquated terms of history ; and of selecting *such* only, as were obviously improper in their antient use, and are doubly improper now in his. We may speak, and some writers have spoken, of

the 'vantage of ground.' But the present modes of elegance certainly require us, to call it the 'advantage of ground.' And both elegance and use unite to interdict us, from talking of the 'vantage ground' with Mr. Gibbon. The words *vantage ground* and *battle*, as *here used*, are indeed such a *barbarism* in one of them, as we should never have expected in Mr. Gibbon, and such a *solecism* in the other, as we should laugh at in any writer.

Misquotation. Text. 'Pope Innocent the Third accuses *the pilgrims* of respecting, in their lust, 'neither age nor sex'.' But the Pope, as quoted by Mr. Gibbon himself in the note, is by no means so comprehensive and general, as Mr. Gibbon makes him. He speaks not of *the pilgrims* at large. He notices only *some of them*. 'Quidam (says Innocent—) nec religioni nec ætati,' &c. And this furnishes another instance, how free or how careless Mr. Gibbon is in the application of his authorities. Nor does the Pope mean what Mr. Gibbon's words import when he speaks even of *some* not sparing either age or *sex*. He says, indeed, that *these* 'nec religioni nec ætati nec *sexui* pepercerunt.' But his meaning is sufficiently restricted, by his words immediately following; 'sed fornicationes, adulteria, incestus in oculis omnium exercentes,' &c. And Mr. Gibbon himself states the fact in opposition to his language, to be that 'fornication, adultery, and incest were perpetrated.' Even as to *incest*, the original author means no more what

his translator means by *incest*, than he does what the other signifies by *sex*. The impurities were all with *women*. But the *fornications* and *adulteries* were with *widows* and with *wives*. And the *incest* was with *nuns*. 'Non solum maritatas et viduas, fed et matronas et virgines Deo—dicatas, exposuerunt,' &c. And, as Mr. Gibbon (I fear) meant to *insinuate* more than he dared to *avow*, so he has certainly fixed the viciousness upon *all*, when it apparently belonged only to *some*.

Chapter the FOURTH

or sixty-first.—This shews us the nomination of an emperor by the Latins, 174—177; the division of the provinces of the empire among them, 177—180; the provinces still standing out against them, 180—183; the discontent of the Greeks at Constantinople, 183—184; the conspiracy of the Bulgarians with them, 184—185; the Greeks massacring the Latins, 185; the approach of the Bulgarians, 185; the Latin emperor defeated and taken, 185—186; the Latin empire reduced to little more than the capital, 186—188; the second Latin emperor, 188; his misfortunes, 189; his successes, 189—191; his admission of the Greeks into offices, 191; other parts of his conduct, 191—192; the third Latin emperor, a Frenchman, crushed with all his army in marching towards Constantinople, 192—194; the fourth Latin emperor equally a Frenchman, reaching Constantinople,

ple, 194; his misfortunes, 194—195; the fifth Latin emperor, 196—197; his success against the Greeks of Nice and the King of Bulgaria, who besieged Constantinople, 197; the sixth and last Latin emperor, 198; his misfortunes, 198—199; his mortgaging the holy relics, 200—202; the Greek empire of Nice gaining greatly upon him, 202—203; surprizing Constantinople itself, 204—206; the general consequences of the crusades upon western Europe, 206—211; and ‘a digression on the family of Courtenay,’ from which some of the Latin emperours were derived, 211—220. This acknowledged ‘digression,’ says Mr. Gibbon, ‘the purple of three emperours, who have reigned at Constantinople, will *authorise* or *excuse*.’ Mr. Gibbon has so vitiated his understanding by the habit of indulgence, that he can no longer discern the grossest absurdity of digression. Blinded by the blaze of the sun which has been so licentiously gazed upon, the eye is no longer able to behold an opposed mountain. And the addition of a genealogical essay to the history of this chapter, is one of the most wanton and whimsical effusions of injudiciousness, that even the present production can furnish. I need not say, that the very purport of his work, and the very professions of his preface, confine him to the history of the Roman empire, restrain him to the history of its decline and fall, and tie him down to the most important circumstances of either. There is no need of a single argument,
upon

upon the point. The digression speaks sufficiently, for its own intrusiveness and effrontery. And this most ridiculous of all ridiculous digressions, this clumsily stitched-on *assumentum* to the records of history, and this awkwardly protuberant botch upon the mantle of it; could not, even in the judgment of Mr. Gibbon, enslaved as his judgment is by the perpetual practice of digressions, have been deemed capable of any excuse, much less of any sanction; if another principle had not come in to delude him. The *zeal* of Mr. Gibbon betrays his *vanity*. He has some real or pretended connection, we doubt not, with the family which he blazons so studiously. For the sake of gratifying this petty pride, the historian of the world is content to sink into the humble annalist of a family; the purblind critic takes care to shut his eyes entirely; and the race-horse, that was perpetually striking out of the course, resolves to quit it with a bold leap at once. And all serves strongly to impress a full conviction upon our minds of the weakness of Mr. Gibbon's judgment, when it comes to struggle with his habits, and to contend with his passions; and of its readiness when it is reduced into servitude, to espouse the cause of its masters, to 'excuse' what it would heartily condemn in its free state, and even to 'authorise' the most savage intemperances of tyranny over it.

I have already justified the crusades sufficiently, upon principles of policy and upon grounds of probity. Nor shall I now examine any new intimations

tions against them, in Mr. Gibbon. Only I cannot but notice the very violent zeal of Mr. Gibbon, which has incidentally charged the crusaders with a *most extraordinary crime*. This is no less an enormity, than working,—not upon Sundays—but—in Passion Week. ‘Such was the pious tendency of ‘the crusades,’ he says at the siege of Adrianople, ‘that *they employed the holy week,*’ and the margin adds *March*; ‘in pillaging the country for subsistence, ‘and in framing engines for the destruction of their ‘fellow Christians’.

‘The empire, at once in a state of childhood ‘and *caducity*².’ This is worse than the worst of Johnson’s *sesquipedalian* words. It is also absurd. *Caducity* forms no contrast to childhood. And *senility* should have been the latinized word.

Text. ‘The—poverty of Baldwin was alleviated,—by the *alienation* of the marquisate of ‘Namur and *the lordship of Courtenay*.’ Note. ‘Louis IX. disapproved and *stopped* the *alienation* ‘of *Courtenay*’.³ This is very strange. But we have seen so much of the strangeness in the text and notes already, that even these most amazing of all contrarieties lose their effect upon us, and contradictoriness becomes familiar in Mr. Gibbon. In every other author, the text and the notes go on in loving fellowship together. The note indeed always plays the parasite to the text.

¹ p. 186.² p. 187.³ p. 199.

Quicquid dicunt, laudo; id rursus si negant, laudo id quoque;
Negat quis? nego; ait? aio: postremò imperavi egomet mihi,
Omnia adsentari; is questus nunc est multò aberrimus.

But Mr. Gibbon repeatedly breaks in upon this parasitical humour, and destroys this loving fellowship. His notes are behaving like impudent varlets to their masters, and giving them the *lie direct*. This does, we see, in the boldest manner. And yet we find 'the castle of Courtenay' actually *alienated* afterwards, because it is said to be 'profaned 'by a plebeian owner'. So, with an equally obvious though much less remarkable contradiction, Mr. Gibbon makes 'the *nummus aureus*—about ten 'shillings sterling in value'; when he has previously made it, 'equivalent to eight shillings of our 'sterling money'. Both unite with the *embossed* digression above, to shew digressions and contradictions continuing to go on together; and to mark by their union; the natural unfixedness of Mr. Gibbon's spirit, and the habitual unsteadiness of Mr. Gibbon's judgment.

¹ p. 215. ² p. 200. ³ vol. v. 397.

Chapter the FIFTH,

and sixty-second—Here we see the private history of the empire of Nice, before Constantinople was recovered from the Latins, 221-222; in the conduct of the first and second emperors, 222-224; in that of the third, 224-225; in that of the guardians of the fourth, 226-231; and in that of the fifth to the taking of Constantinople, 231-232. So much of the chapter is all digressional. ‘In the decline of the Latins,’ says Mr. Gibbon, ‘I have briefly exposed the progress of the Greeks; the prudent and gradual advances of a conqueror, who, in a reign of thirty-three years, rescued the provinces from national and foreign usurpers, till he pressed on all sides the imperial city, a leafless and sapless trunk which must fall at the first stroke of the axe. But *his* interior and peaceable administration is still more deserving of notice and praise.’ He therefore pursues the subject. He thus digresses widely from the history of the ‘decline and fall’ of the Roman empire, more widely from the ‘important’ circumstances of either, and still more widely from ‘the most important.’ But his digression does not consist merely, in executing what he so digressionaly proposes. The ‘interior and peaceable administration,’ in his am-

P. 222.

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plifying

plifying hands, becomes a history. And it is not the history merely, of the conquerour here alluded to: it is the history of his son, of his son's son, &c. Thus does one digression come riding upon the back of another,

Velut unda supervenit undam.

The chapter then goes on to shew us the entrance, of the guardian of the Greek emperor into Constantinople, 232-233; his conduct towards it, 233-234; his deposing and blinding the young emperor, 234; the discontents of the clergy at this, 235-237; his recovering some provinces of the empire from the Latins, 237-238; his attempting to unite the eastern and the western church, in vain, 238-242; the King of Naples and Sicily being formidable to the Greek emperor, 243; his history, 243-244; his designs against the emperor, 245; prevented by a rebellion, &c. in his own dominions, 245-248; some of the troops that had been fighting in Sicily taken into the emperor's pay, 248-250; their successes against the Turks, 250; their disorderly behaviour to the subjects of the empire, 250; their insolence to the emperor, 250-251; their defeating the troops of the empire, 251-252; their seizing Athens and Greece, 253-254; and the present state of Athens, 255-256. Here we have some very extraordinary digressions. Such is the account of attempting to unite the eastern and western churches, by reducing the faith of the eastern to the creed of the western, and by subjecting both to the supremacy

macy of the pope. It is purely a point of ecclesiastical history. It has no relation to the civil history of the empire. It has less, if possible, to the history of its decline and fall. And it has, if possible, still less to a narration of the important circumstances in them. We were told before, as an excuse for entering into a long labyrinth of theology; that 'the schism of Constantinople, by alienating her most useful allies, and provoking her most dangerous enemies, has precipitated the decline and fall of the Roman empire in the East'.¹ We then saw these allies and these enemies, reducing Constantinople, and giving several emperours to it. Here then, of course, terminated for the reign of the Latins, this separation of the two churches. But, it seems, this separation was not cured, even by the Latins. So little was the union an object of the Latin attempt, that it was never made though they succeeded. Accordingly we find the *Genoese* afterwards forming an alliance with the Greek emperours of Nice; against their Latin brethren of Constantinople². Even afterwards we hear, that 'the reign of the Latins *confirmed the separation* of the two churches'.³ And we see that separation now attempted, seriously and formally, to be taken away. So utterly insignificant, even from Mr. Gibbon's *own* narration, does the union or the separation of the churches appear, as a civil incident! So utterly indefensible, even from his *own* state of facts, is Mr. Gibbon's long excursion

¹ p. 121.² p. 203.³ p. 207.

before into the regions of his own romantic divinity! And so wildly wanton again does his present digression appear, upon the face of his *own* history! But he closes the chapter with a digression, still more wildly wanton than this. The historian assumes the traveller. He leaps out of the orbit of history. He lights upon the ground of Athens. He thus exceeds the spirit, of concluding his last chapter with the genealogy of the house of Courtenay. And he concludes his present, with describing the state of Athens *as it is at this moment*. He has thus formed a digression, that overtops all his former, that recoils with a compleater energy from the course of his history, and wanders more gloriously astray from the path of propriety.

‘ The cause was decided, *according to the new jurisprudence of the Latins*, by single combat ¹.’ This is very injudiciously asserted. The cause was tried and the combat undertaken, not at Constantinople after the re-establishment of the empire at its antient capital, but even while it yet continued at Nice. In such a state of the empire, and in a situation of continual warfare with the Latins of Constantinople, it is absolutely impossible for the jurisprudence to be borrowed from the Latins. It was undoubtedly a part of the antient and original jurisprudence of the Greeks. Accordingly we see the *fiery ordeal* in Mr. Gibbon himself, equally used at the same time and in the same place by the Greeks². And we even see both in another page

¹ p. 225.² p. 226—227.

of Mr. Gibbon, abolished by the same Greeks at the same place, and still *before* the recovery of the old capital from the Latins¹. Both resulted assuredly from the judiciary proceedings of the earliest ages. The *waters of jealousy* among the Jews, carry the principle to a very remote antiquity. The custom of the Germans upon the Rhine, even so late as the days of Julian, in trying the chastity of their wives by throwing their children into the river; has a near affinity with the Jewish mode of purgation, and a still nearer with the water-ordeal of our own country. These serve sufficiently to shew at once, the antiquity and the extensiveness of these judiciary kinds of divination. The Greeks would be sure to have them, as well as the Jews. And the two incidents here noticed by Mr. Gibbon, shew evidently that they had them.

‘By the *Latins* the lord of Thebes was styled by ‘*corruption* *Megas Kurios* or *Grand Sire*’². This is a perfect riddle. In what country would the *Latins* call the Latin lord of Thebes, by a *Greek* title? Or, if they did, in what country may we pronounce this a *corruption*? And in what country will *grandsire* stand, for a translation of *μεγας κυριος*?³

Dic quibus in terris, et eris mihi magnus Apollo,

‘It would not be easy,’ he says concerning the *present* Athens, ‘in the country of Plato and Demosthenes, to find a reader, or a copy, of their ‘works’³. This is satire overcharged. The pre-

¹ p. 229.

² p. 253.

³ p. 256.

sent Athenians are *not* so inattentive to the writings of their forefathers. The late Mr. Wood tells us in his Essay on Homer, as we remember, that he read Homer with a Greek schoolmaster at Athens.

'The factious nobles were reduced or oppressed by the *ascendant* of his genius'. For *ascendant* read *nostro periculo ascendancy*.

Chapter the SIXTH,

or sixty-third.—This contains the disputes of the emperor with the patriarch, 257-259, certainly *no* circumstance of the decline and fall of the empire; the character of John Cantacuzenus as an historian, 259-260, a point improper in the text of *any* history, and peculiarly so in the text of this; disputes of the emperor with his grandson, 260-262; the grandson breaking out into rebellion, 262-263; forcing the emperor to abdicate, 264-265; his own reign, 265-267; his young son's guardian, 267-268; the guardian ill-treated, 268-270; breaking out into rebellion, but defeated, 270-271; still maintaining the rebellion, 272; at last victorious, 272-275; the young emperor soon taking up arms against him, 275-276; the guardian again victorious and now seizing the throne, 277; driven from it by a revolt in favour of the young emperor, 277-278; an account of the divine light of Mount Thabor, 278-280, an amazing digression, being a dissertation on some wild notion of the Quietists, and introduced merely from the dethroned guardian

writing a book concerning it; the state of the Genoese settled close to Constantinople, 280-283; their breaking out into successful rebellion, 283-285; the Venetian fleet called in to the aid of the empire, 285; and the Genoese beating the fleets of both, 286-287. In this chapter, allowing all the other articles to be circumstances in the history of the decline and fall of the empire, important circumstances, and very important too; yet we have no less than three apparently digressional. The last of these indeed is so grossly digressional, that it serves with others preceding, to shew the author totally void even of all critical decency. Nor can I too much expose this bold immodesty of writing, because it is little noticed by the herd of critics; because it is destructive of all regularity in composition and forms a kind of Gothic edifice, a mass of parts, but no whole. And the author was seduced into the last digression, by the un-resisting feebleness of a judgment that has so long given way; and by a strange fondness in his spirit, for prancing over the fields of theology, shewing the lightness of his heels in the giddiness of his motions, and betraying the ignorance of his inexperience in the wanton mettle of his blood.

‘ Nor were the flames of hell *less* dreadful to his fancy, than those of a Catalan or Turkish war.’ When I first read this sentence, I supposed the printer had substituted *less* by mistake for *more*. So must any man have written, who believed the

‘ P. 257.

P 4

existence

existence of hell. But Mr. Gibbon, we fear for *his* sake, does not. This passage shews too plainly, he does not. And thus, with a bold defiance of the common sense and common feelings of mankind, he makes the terrors of eternity, of which every good and every wise man must think with the deepest awe; to be *less* formidable in themselves, than—a host of Catalans or an army of Turks.

Note. 'The ingenious comparison with Moses and Cæsar, is *fancied* by his French translator'.¹ What this means we *guess* as we read it. But we soon find that we guessed wrong. 'It is observed' of Cantacuzenus, says Mr. Gibbon a few lines lower in the text, than the place referred to in the note; 'that, like Moses and Cæsar, he was the principal actor in the scenes which he describes.' And we now see, that when Mr. Gibbon says this comparison was *fancied*, he means it was *suggested by the fancy*.——'The *vast* silence of the palace'.² We thus find that *boyism*, which Mr. Gibbon has borrowed from Tacitus, affronting our taste again.——'She was *regenerated* and crowned in St. Sophia'.³ He means *re-baptised*.——'His vigorous government *contained* the Genoese of Galata within those limits'.⁴ Here the use of the word *contained*, is more Latin than English.

Chapter SEVENTH

and sixty-fourth.——The contents of this are, the general conquests of the Mogul Tartars under Zin-

¹ p. 259.

² p. 264.

³ p. 267.

⁴ p. 281.

gis, 289-290; his code of laws, 290-292; his particular conquests in China, 292-294; in Carizme, Tranfoxiana, Persia, and some independent parts of Tartary, 294-296; the conquests of his four first successors in China, 297-299; in the countries adjoining to China, 299; in Persia, 299-300; in Armenia, Anatolia, &c. 300-301; in Kipzak, Russia, Poland, Hungary, &c. 301-304; and in Siberia, 304-305; the change of manners in the Tartar emperours upon this success, 305-306; the Tartars in China adopting the manners of the Chinese, 306-307; yet expelled by the Chinese, 307; the other conquests becoming independent of the emperours, 307; many becoming Mahometans, 307-308; *the escape of the Roman empire from their arms*, 308-310; and the decline of their power, 310. All this is evidently a chain of continued digressions. There is only one article out of seventeen, that has any connection even with the *full* history of the empire. The history of the *decline* and *fall* of the empire, has no more connection with it, than a history of the revolutions in the moon, or of the physical convulsions in our globe. Mr. Gibbon himself acknowledges, that it has not; in the noticed *escape* of the Roman empire from the Tartar arms. *This* therefore is the only point of the long narrative, that ought, in justice to his plan and his promises, to have been noticed at all. Yet under his conduct the Tartars, like Cato, enter the theatre, and *then*—go out again. He brings them upon the stage, as Homer brings half his heroes, merely to be knocked upon the head. And at the close of
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the whole we are told, after the Tartars had proved totally *innocuous* to the Roman empire; that 'the decline of the *Moguls* gave a free scope to the rise and progress of the *Ottoman empire*.' He thus erects the empire of the Tartars, to sweep it away with a brush of his hand, and to raise the empire of the Ottomans upon the ground; and two-and-twenty pages are employed, when two would have been too many. The chapter then goes on to the origin of the Ottoman Turks, 310-311; the successes of their founder Othman against the empire, 311-312; the successes of his son Orchan against it, 312-315; the first passage of the Turks into Europe, 315-316; Orchan's marriage with a daughter of the Roman emperour, 316-317; the establishment of the Ottomans in Europe, 318-319; their making Adrianople their capital there, 319; their reduction of Bulgaria, &c. 319-320; their appointment of the Janizaries, 320-321; their reduction of Macedonia, Theffaly, and Greece, 322; the character of the conqueror, 322-323; his invasion of Hungary, 323; his defeat of the Hungarians and French, 323-325; his conduct of his French captives, 325-327; the dissensions among the Greeks, 327-329; the distress of the empire, 329; Constantinople besieged by the Turks, 329; relieved by a fleet of French, 329-330; again besieged by the Turks, and again relieved accidentally by Tamerlane, 330. Thus, more than half of the whole chapter, is entirely foreign to it. Yet, in this very chapter, Mr. Gibbon can speak of the history of Chalcondyles, as one 'whose proper subject is

‘drowned in a sea of episode.’ So keen is Mr. Gibbon to discern the faults of another, and so blind to the view of his own, even when he is just come from the particular commission of them. We are not acquainted with the history of Chalcondyles. But no words can more appositely picture forth Mr. Gibbon’s. *His* ‘proper subject is’ actually ‘drowned in a sea of episode.’ And he has dashed off his own character very happily, in that of the other. ‘I have long since asserted my claim,’ he says on preparing to wander away with the Tartars above, ‘to introduce the nations, the immediate or remote authors of the fall of the Roman empire; nor can I refuse myself to those events, the conquests of the Tartars, which, from their uncommon magnitude, will interest a philosophic mind in the history of blood.’ This is Mr. Gibbon’s apology, for rambling over half the globe with the Tartars. He suspected he was going to be devious, and thought to deceive himself and his reader by an apology. The eye of the mole can just discern light enough, to know he is exposing himself to the danger of being seen. But he instantly dives, to avoid his danger. And Mr. Gibbon sees, excuses, and runs into it. He has long ‘asserted his claim to introduce the nations, the immediate or the remote authors of the fall of the Roman empire.’ He *therefore* ‘introduces a nation,’ that, *by his own account*, was not ‘the immediate,’ was not even ‘the remote, author of the

'fall.' This is a glaring proof of Mr. Gibbon's powers of reasoning. 'Nor can I refuse myself,' he adds, 'to those events,' not as in the chain of thought and of propriety he *ought* to have said, which relate to some special 'authors of the fall;' but 'which, from their uncommon magnitude, will interest a philosophic mind in the history of blood.' Mr. Gibbon evidently saw the absurdity of his digression, but 'could not refuse himself' to it. The paroxysm of rambling was upon him, and he could not resist it. His mind is ever ready to catch at any 'events of uncommon magnitude,' however foreign they may be to his plan, and however contrary to his promise. It was so, at his outset in the history. It is now a thousand times more so, from his long habits of digression. And, from both, unable to withstand the temptation, yet sensible it was a temptation, he throws the dust of an apology in his own eyes and the reader's; but wilfully turns off in it from his natural course of ideas, which would have led the reader and him to detect the *falseness* of the apology. Instead of representing the Tartars, as 'authors' in any degree 'of the fall of the Roman empire;' he represents their transactions as events, that 'will interest a philosophic mind in the history of blood.' He thus acknowledges, very plainly, the *episodical* nature of his Tartar history here; by deserting the ground of justification, which he had taken first, and on which alone it could be justified; and turning off to a ground, upon which he might justify the history of *any* active nation, or the account of *any* turbulent empire, upon the face of the earth.

Contradictions. Text. 'The Khan of the Keraites, who, under the name of Prester John, *had corresponded* with the Roman pontiff and the princes of Europe,' &c. Note. 'The Khans of the Keraites were most probably *incapable of reading* the pompous epistles *composed in their name by the Nestorian missionaries*.'——Text. 'In the attack and defence of places' by the Chinese and Tartars, '—the use of *gunpowder in cannon and bombs* appears as *a familiar practice*.' Note. 'I depend on the knowledge and fidelity of the Pere Gaubil, who translates the *Chinese text* of the *annals of the Moguls or Yuèn* (p. 71, 93, 153).' So far the note goes hand in hand with the text. Then a slight doubt concerning the *veracity* of the text, intrudes upon us: 'but I am ignorant, *at what time* these annals were *composed and published*.' Yet, upon the credit of these very annals, Mr. Gibbon has asserted the use of gunpowder, to have been 'a familiar practice' at *that* particular time. He then advances into higher than doubts. He brings a strong argument of presumption, *against* both *their* veracity and *his own*. 'The two uncles of Marco Polo, who served as engineers at the siege of Siengyangfou (l. ii. c. 61. in Ramusio, tom. ii. See Gaubil, p. 155-157), *must have felt and related the effects of this destructive powder; and their silence is a weighty, and almost decisive, objection.*' Mr. Gibbon has thus brought an objection 'weighty, and almost decisive,' against the

¹ p. 289—290.² p. 298.

truth of his own assertion. And he arraigns *himself* and his *text* of *falsehood*, at the bar of his notes.

Chapter EIGHTH

or sixty-fifth.——This contains the private history of Tamerlane to his gaining the royalty of Transoxiana, 331-335, all digressional; his conquests in Persia, 335-336, equally digressional; his reduction of Ormuz, Bagdad, Edeffa, and Georgia, 336-337, equally digressional; his successes in Turkestan, Kipzak, and Ruffia, 338-339, equally digressional; his reduction of Azoph, Serai, and Astrachan, 338-339, equally digressional; his conquests in India, 339-341, equally digressional; angry letters between him and the Turkish emperor, 342-345, equally digressional; his invasion of Syria, now possessed by the Mamalukes of Egypt, 345-347, equally digressional; his march into the Turkish dominions, 348-349; his defeat of the Turks, 349-351; his reduction of all their dominions in Asia, 351-352; his reception of the Turkish emperor, 352-353, again digressional; the story of his putting him in an iron cage examined, 353-356, equally digressional; his making the Roman emperor swear to pay him the same tribute, which had been paid to the Turks, 357; his successes against other powers, 359, again digressional; his triumph and festivity after all, 359-360, equally digressional; his preparations for invading China, 360, equally digressional; his death baffling his designs, 360-361, equally digressional; his character examined and his merits ascertained, 361-364, equally digressional;

sional; the history of the Turks after Bajazet's defeat, 364-367, equally digressional; the Genoese assisting the Turks of Asia to reduce the Turks of Europe, 367-368, equally digressional; the state of the Roman empire, 369; the emperor offending both the rival kings of the Turks, 370-371; Constantinople besieged by the victorious rival, but beating him off, 371; the emperor submitting to pay a tribute as before, and to relinquish almost all the country without the suburbs of the city, 371; the hereditary succession of the royalty among the Turks, 372-373, again digressional; the education and discipline of the Turks, 373-375, equally digressional; and an essay on the invention and use of gunpowder, as practised in the late siege of Constantinople, 375-377. Thus, out of twenty-seven articles, no less than nineteen are merely digressional; having only a *general* connexion with the *full* history of the empire, having none at all with the history of its *decline* and *fall*, and having less than none (if possible) with the *important* circumstances of either. But Mr. Gibbon catches at the slightest thread that is floating in the air, in order to waft himself along in quest of his prey. If the Turks be *foes* to the empire, he will give us circumstantial accounts of the Turks. If the Tartars of Tamerlane be *foes* to the *foes* of the empire, he will be equally circumstantial concerning the Tartars. And instead of a really *general* account, that shall just *sketch* out their history to the period of their connection

connection with the empire, and then dwell upon it particularly; he gives us *his* general history, replete with *particular* anecdotes, and spreading through a *variety* of pages; and is as circumstantial *before* the connection, as *after* it. We have seen this, in the history of Zingis and his Tartars before; though their transactions had only a *negative* connection with the empire, and the account of them concludes with their *not* affecting the empire at all. We here see it again, in the history of Tamerlane and his Tartars: where the only *spiders thread* of connection is, that they advanced to the Hellespont, after having reduced the Turks in Asia; and made the emperour vow the homage, and promise the tribute, which he had paid to the Turks before. Yet *that* is twenty pages in quarto, and *this* sixteen. Thus, because the dread of Zingis prevented the *Swedes* and *Frizelanders*, from going to the herring-fishery of England; and the *English*, having all the fishery to themselves, lowered the price considerably in all the markets of England: from this almost invisible filament of air, if he was writing the history of England, he would think himself justified, in giving us his circumstantial abstract of the transactions of Zingis, even in such a history. No fence can serve to keep in this skipping deer. And his whole history strongly reminds us of the island at Rome, which has two bridges to it, and a church and a monastery upon it; and yet was formed originally, of Tarquin's *sheaves of corn*. The history of the decline and fall of
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of the Roman empire, is thus formed by accretions and deterrations, from the full history of the empire, and from almost every other history in the world. Nor has the author the discretion in digressing, to keep off all subordinate and accessory digressions. He indulges himself in the full and free licence of digressions *upon* digressions. When he has led Tamerlane by the hand, to the defeat of the Turks; he must superadd to his general digression, a particular one by the way, in a dissertation about the iron cage of Bajazet. Nor has he even the prudence, when he has brought down this *side-history* to that point of his own, *for which* he wrote it; there to terminate all his digressions, to leave the bye-road by which he had been rounding about to the main one, and now to pursue the main road steadily for a while. No! He strikes directly across the main road again, and diverges from it on the other side. And when he has made Tamerlane, after all his conquests, to reduce the empire into the same submission and tribute, which it had paid the Turks; he does not then close his divarications with Tamerlane, as we expect even the most impertinent of digressors to do, because he has reached the grand goal of all his digressions. He goes on in his excursions, to give us Tamerlane's successes against other powers, to paint his triumph and festivity after all, nay to tell us his preparations for invading China, to baffle them by his death, even then to examine his character formally, and to ascertain his merits precisely. Mr. Gibbon must

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thus appear, with every allowance that can be made him, and with every sobriety that can be used in considering his conduct; the most astonishing digressor that ever pretended to write history, even when he has some little semblance of connection, between his history and his digressions.

Mr. Gibbon has *gravely* adopted a wild stroke of Oriental bombast, *as his own*: 'whole forests were cut down to supply fuel for his kitchens', at a particular feast.

Contradictions. Text. 'It is *believed* in the empire and *family* of Timour, that the *monarch* himself *composed*—the *institutions* of his government².' Note. 'Shaw Allum, the present mogul, *reads*, *values*, but *cannot imitate*, the *institutions* of his *great ancestor*.' The text asserts the existence of Tamerlane's *institutions*, only as an object of *belief*. The note indirectly contradicts the text, by mounting much higher in the scale of assurance, and turning belief into *certainty*. Shaw Allum actually 'reads,' actually 'values,' this work 'of his great ancestor' Tamerlane. Yet we have still doubts thrown out immediately, as if Shaw Allum was not so good a judge as Mr. Gibbon, what is really the composition 'of his great ancestor.' 'The English translator,' as the note adds, '*relies on their internal evidence*; but, *if any suspicions should arise of fraud and fiction*, they will not be dispelled by Major Davy's letter. *The Orientals have never*

¹ P. 359.

² P. 332.

'cultivated

'cultivated the art of criticism.' Thus, what is noticed in the text as only *believed*, is then asserted in the beginning of the note to be *certain*, and is left at last *doubtful*. And, after all, Mr. Gibbon repeatedly refers to the work as *not* doubtful, as *more* than believed, as *certain* again. The judgement of a sceptick, may become so vitiated and debilitated by the exercise of scepticism, I suppose; as not to settle peremptorily upon any point, to fluctuate between certainty and doubt on the plainest, and to be sometimes doubtful, sometimes certain, and yet doubtful still. Scepticism is thus to the mind, what opium is to the body; an enlivener of the spirits, and an illuminator of the understanding, in a very moderate degree; but dangerous in the use, and fatal in the excess; enfeebling the nerves of the soul, destroying the tone of the thoughts, and reducing the unhappy man into a drunken paralytick in intellect.

Text. 'Timour stood firm as a rock'. Note says, that Arabshah makes Timour *run away*: and adds concerning the very author, from whom he has asserted Timour to stand firm as a rock; 'perhaps Sherefeddin (l. iii. c. 25) has *magnified* his *courage*.' He therefore, *perhaps*, did *not* 'stand firm as a rock,' though the text asserts positively that he *did*. Text. 'The Mogul foldiers were enriched with an immense spoil of precious furs, of the linen of Antioch, and of ingots of gold and sil-

p. 336.

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'*ver*.' Note. 'The furs of Russia are more credible than the *ingots*;' when both are represented above to be *certain*. 'But the linen of *Antioch* has never been famous; and *Antioch* was in ruins.' The text therefore *speaks falsely*. 'I suspect,' he adds, 'that it was some manufacture of Europe, which the Hanse merchants had imported by the way of Novogorod.' Yet he expressly calls it the linen of *Antioch*. And what must be the intoxication and palsy of a mind, from the opium of scepticism; that can thus give *itself* the lie, in one breath aver a point boldly and confidently, and in the very next find sufficient reason to reprobate its own averment?

Chapter the NINTH,

or sixty-sixth.—We have here a detail of the Greek emperours, applying for relief to the West, and offering to unite the eastern and western churches, 378-384; the personal visit of one of them, for the same relief and with the same offer, 385-387; that of another for relief only, 387-390; the descriptions of Germany, France, and England, as given by the attendants of these emperours, 390-393; application again for relief with the old offer, 394-395; the state of the imperial family, 395-397; the corruptions of the Latin church, 397-398; the schism in the West from the co-

¹ p. 338—339.

existence of two popes, 398; the councils of Pisa and Constance, 398; the council of Basil, 399-400; this council inviting the emperor and his patriarch to come to it, 400; his embassadours received honourably by it, 400; the council and pope being at variance, the place of meeting fixed by the pope's management to be at Ferrara, 400-401; both fitting out gallies for fetching the emperor, but the pope's taking him on board, 400-402; the emperor's train, 402-404; his arrival at Venice, 404-405; his arrival at Ferrara, 405; the form of the council there, 405-406; the council adjourned, 406; the emperor staying in Italy, 406-407; the council re-assembled at Florence, 407; the debates in it on the points of union between the churches, 407-410; the points settled, 410-414; the state of the Greek language at Constantinople, 414-416; the Greeks and Latins compared in learning, 416-417; the Greek learning revived in Italy, 417-418; the studies of Barlaam there, 418-419; those of Petrarch, 419-420; those of Boccace, 421-422; the knowledge of the Greek language settled in Italy, 423-424; a succession of Grecians teaching Greek there, 425-426; their faults and their merits, 426-427; the study of the Platonic philosophy, 427-428; the emulation and progress of the Latins, 429-431; and the use and abuse of antient learning, 431-433. We have thus a strange set of articles, forming the substance of this chapter. The applications of the emperours for relief, and their endeavours to back their appli-

cations by offers of uniting the churches, might perhaps be properly noticed; as evidences of the felt and acknowledged debility, to which the eastern empire was now reduced. But, as they terminated in no relief, they should have been noticed only in a slight manner. Two or three pages would have been sufficient, when *six-and-thirty* are employed. But Mr. Gibbon has such a *loquaciousness* in writing, that he must talk on when he has got upon a subject. Nothing can stop the torrent of indiscretion.

Labitur, et labetur, in omne volubilis ævum.

Beginning thus with the application enforced by the offer, he turns aside with the offer, goes on to the corruptions of the Latin church, the anti-popes in it, the councils, &c. &c. &c. And he dwells upon all these digressional points, with the same amplitude of description and the same circumstantiality of incident, as if the whole formed a very important part in the decline and fall of the empire. He is as much at home in every the most distant digression, as he is in the regular line of his subject; and

Then he will talk, good gods! how he will talk!

equally upon a point that has only the slightest relation to his history, or even upon one that has none at all, as upon one that has the closest connection with it. In the *least* excursive of his digressions, he will make a slight and almost imperceptible point, the central pin of a large formation; just

as a single grain of sand becomes the *nucleus* to an ample stone, in the human body. We see this in the long detail of the present chapter, concerning the union of the churches. But, in others of his excursions, he scorns even this 'discretion in 'running mad.' He asks for no central pin. He rolls round no *nucleus*. But he *pastes on* his matter at once. We have seen this exemplified several times before. And here we see it again, in the description of Germany, France, and England, given by the attendants of the emperours. 'It 'may be *amusing* enough,' we are told 'perhaps 'instructive, to contemplate the rude pictures of 'Germany, France, and England, whose ancient 'and modern state are so familiar to our minds'. We are thus to be *amused*, at the expence of every propriety. We are 'perhaps' to be 'instructed,' by the violation of every decency. And, after all, this episode is nearly as petty as it is impertinent. But Mr. Gibbon, in modelling his history, is like an engineer constructing one of our navigable canals. He endeavours to draw every lively brook in the neighbourhood, into his own capacious reservoir. Like a wild one therefore, he turns, and twists, and doubles the line of his canal, in quest of it. And in some point of his course, where he sees a fine quantity of water, he commits every violence upon nature, in raising vallies, in sinking mountains, and in tossing up a whole river by the

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aid of machinery, that he may have the use of it. Mr. Gibbon having finished his *ecclesiastical* history, goes on to what is equally impertinent with his *Grecian* description of England, France, and Germany; to the revival of the antient learning of the Greeks, in the west of Europe. This he pursues, through a train of eighteen or nineteen quarto pages; and in little dissertations, on the state of the Greek language at Constantinople, on the Greeks and Latins compared for learning, on the revival of the Greek literature in Italy, on the studies of Barlaam, Petrarch, and Boccace there, &c. &c. &c. Such digressions as these stare so full in the face of criticism, that I hardly know at which I should wonder most, the astonishing *monstrosity* of them, or the easy acquiescence of the publick under them. There never was, I believe, a history written since the creation of the world, so monstrously digressional as this. And I cannot refrain from declaring, that nothing, but some wild extravagance of understanding in Mr. Gibbon, could have generated so many monsters of digressions as these.

Chapter Tenth

or sixty-seventh.—— This gives us a general account of Constantinople at this period, 434—437; the opposition in the Greek church to the union settled with the Latin, 437—440; the reign of Amurath the Second emperor of the Turks, 440—443; the Poles and Hungarians engaging in war against the Turks, 443—445; their successes, 445—447; their swearing to
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a peace,

a peace, breaking their oath, and renewing the war, 447—448; their defeat, 448—451; the family, life, and death of him who persuaded the perjury, 451—452; the family of him who commanded the army, his life to his defeat, his life afterwards, and his son's, 452—454; the birth and education of Scanderbeg, 454—456; his revolt from the Turks, 456—457; his valour, 457—458; his death, 458—459; the accession of Constantine, the last of the emperours, to the throne of the empire, 459—460; the embassies of Phranza for him, 460—462; and the state of the Byzantine court, 462—463. This short chapter of not more than thirty pages, is full of digressions. Mr. Gibbon is so much in the habit of digressing, that he cannot resist the temptation. And the naturally slender shape of his history, requires to be stuffed out with wadding and wool to the bulk wanted. The account of the opposition to the union in the Greeks, is just as digressional; as the narrative of the union before. It has no relation to the history. It hastened not the fall, before it was accomplished. It delayed not the fall, afterwards. It has no influence upon the civil history at all. Not a pin or a wheel in the political machine, is affected by it. But Mr. Gibbon proceeds to still worse digressions. He gives us the history of the Poles and Hungarians, in their wars with the Turks. He adds the history of Scanderbeg, in his revolt from the Turks, and in his wars with them. He dwells upon both, with all the circumstantiality of particular history. And he superadds to the former, an account of the family, life, and

and death of him, who persuaded the Poles and Hungarians to renew the war; of the family of him, who commanded their army in the present and the former war; of his life to his defeat, even of his life afterwards, and even of his son's too. Yet, in both these wars, how is the decline and fall of the empire concerned? The Polish and Hungarian wars, we are expressly told, the emperor 'seems to have promoted by his wishes, and injured by his fears'.¹ During these, he 'engaged to guard the Bosphorus';² but, 'according to some writers,—had been awed or seduced to grant the passage'.³ This was all his concern in the business. If this could make it proper to shew the debility of the empire, in its being 'awed or seduced' to break its own stipulation in the alliance; then the war should have been noticed slightly, in proportion to the slight concern of the empire in it. But indeed it should *not* have been noticed at all. It was *not* one of the 'important' circumstances, in the decline and fall of the empire. It was still less one of 'the *most* important.' And none *but these* were to be noticed. Mr. Gibbon however advances an argument, for mentioning the wars of Scanderbeg, and of the Poles and Hungarians united; that 'they are both entitled to our notice, *since* their occupation of the Ottoman arms *delayed* the ruin of the Greek empire'.⁴ 'Entitled to our notice' they may be. But are they to a particular and circumstantial

¹ P. 445.² P. 445.³ P. 449.⁴ P. 454.

description?

description? *This* he gives, though he *talks* only of *that*. Yet these wars, it is alleged, diverted the arms of the Turks and delayed the ruin of the empire. On the *same* principle however, he might notice, and even describe, *every* war in which the Turks were engaged, *every* negociation in which they were concerned, *every* commotion among their people, and even *every* fever, or *every* pleasure, which detained their sovereign from war. And accordingly Mr. Gibbon describes to us in this very chapter, the reign of Amurath the Second emperor of the Turks, *because* he did *not* attack Constantinople, during the absence of the emperor in the West; when this very point had been noticed in p. 402 before, when it is merely *negative*, and when he might *as* justly have given us the history of *all* the surrounding nations. But digressions produce digressions. Resigning himself up to the inviting histories of Scanderbeg's and the Hungarian wars, he feels himself allured still farther. The more he descends from the natural road, at the top of the precipice; he feels it the more difficult to restrain his course, and goes on with the more headlong violence. *He could not but describe* the birth and character of Scanderbeg, *previous* to his wars with the Turks. *He could not but describe* the family and life of him, who *occasioned* the second war of the Hungarians and Poles with the Turks. *He could not but describe* the family of him, who *conducted* the Poles and Hungarians in both these wars; his life before the defeat; even his life *after* it; and even his very *son's* too. And he has thus clapped a large
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and coloured *badge* upon the patched mantle of his history, that serves to mark *its* poverty, and *his* distress, to every eye. There are therefore only four articles out of sixteen in this chapter, that have any just connection with it; the first, concerning Constantinople; and the three last, concerning the accession of Constantine to the throne, the embassies which he sent, and the state of his court. Three even of these are hardly to be reckoned, among the 'most important circumstances' of the decline and fall of the empire. But the intermediate points, are entirely the very wantonness and whimsicalness of digression.

'Voltaire—admires le philosophe Turc; would he have bestowed the same praise on a Christian prince, for retiring to a monastery? In his way, 'Voltaire was a bigot, an intolerant bigot!.' We have produced this passage, in order to honour the fairness of it. It is indeed an astonishing proof of fairness, in Mr Gibbon. It is a vivid flash of ingenuousness, breaking through the deep gloom of his anti-christian prejudices. And we therefore behold it with wonder, and mark it with applause. But it is the more astonishing, when we consider the character to be equally adapted to Mr. Gibbon himself, as to Voltaire. The keen atmosphere of severity, which continually wraps Mr. Gibbon round when he speaks of Judaism and of Christianity; shews clearly the inclement rigour of his spirit towards them. The saucy strain of authority too, with

which he presumes to dictate upon points of divinity; to penetrate with a glance, through all the folds of the most complicated doctrines; and to decide in an instant upon mysteries, that he has never familiarised to his mind; marks plainly that high conceit and overweening confidence of opinion, which always forms the stuff and substance of a persecutor. And the imperious tone of insolence with which he speaks of divines, even in their own province; men likely to have as good talents from nature, as any infidel in the kingdom; men, sure to improve them in the business of their own profession, by the general habits of a scholastick education, and by their particular attention to their professional studies; and men, actually shining in every department of science, and peculiarly eminent in their own, as all the world can witness: is not merely to insult the common-sense of mankind, but to betray the violence of the inquisitor under the moderation of the philosopher; beneath the gown and furs of religious apathy, to disclose the flame-coloured vest of persecution; and to prove Mr. Gibbon 'in *his* way,' to be equally with Voltaire in *his*, 'a bigot, an intolerant bigot.'

Chapter ELEVENTH

or sixty-eighth.—In this are the character of Mahomet II. emperor of the Turks, 464—466; his reign, 466—468; his unfriendliness towards the Roman empire, 468—469; his avowal of intended hostilities,

hostilities, 469—470; the hesitating conduct of the empire, 470—471; the provoking and hostile behaviour of the Turks, 471—473; the preparations of the Turks for the siege of Constantinople, 473—475; the great cannon, 475—477; the preparations of the Greeks for the defence of Constantinople, 477—478; Mahomet advancing and beginning the siege, 478; the forces of the Turks, 478—479; those of the Greeks 479—480; the emperor having previously sought for aid from the West, by an offered union of the churches, 480—481; a Latin priest that officiated at St. Sophia's, having raised a great ferment among the Greeks, 481—483; the behaviour of the Greeks in the first part of the siege, 484; that of the Turks, 484—485; the effect of the Turkish batteries, 485; the advance of the Turks to the ditch, 485—486; their attempt to fill the ditch baffled, 486; the Turks attempting mines, but again baffled, 486; other expedients tried by them, 486—487; a breach made, but the Turks beat off for the day, 487; at night the breach built up again, 487; some vessels breaking through the whole Turkish fleet, and bringing succours, 487—490; Mahomet inclining to discontinue the siege, but resolving upon another effort, 490; transporting his navy over land into the harbour, 491; attacking the wall of the city there, 492; the city reduced to distress, 492; being in dissensions, 493; the Turks preparing to give the assault, 493—495; the Greeks preparing for the expected assault of the morning, 495—496; the assault given, 496—498; the Turks gaining the walls, 498—499;

—499; the emperor slain, 499—500; the Turks entering the city, 500; the confusion of the inhabitants, 500—501; the Greeks made captives, 502; their treatment, 502—503; the pillage of the city, 504—505; Mahomet entering into it, 505—507; his behaviour 507—508; his repeopling and adorning the city, 508—510; the future history of the Imperial family to its extinction, 511—514; a resolution made in the West for a crusade against the Turks, but ending in nothing, 514—516; even though Mahomet invades Italy, 516—517. In this interesting chapter, we meet with little of that everlasting disgrace of Mr. Gibbon's chapters, the impertinence and absurdity of digressions. There is so little, that I shall not notice it. And I am happy to close the *actual* narrative of the eastern empire, in a chapter so justly connected with the history, and forming such a regular conclusion to it.

False language. 'I regret the map or plan' [he should have said, 'I regret the *want* of the map or ' plan'] 'which Tournefort sent to the French minister of the marine'. 'To *approve*' [he should have said, 'to *make proof of*'] 'their patience and ' long-suffering'. 'That Constantinople would ' be the *term* of the Turkish conquests'. I could ' wish—to prolong the *term* of one night'. 'The ' Greeks, now driven from the *vantage ground*, meaning the top of the walls'. 'The *term* of the ' historic labours of John Sagredo'.

¹ p. 469.

² p. 470.

³ p. 490.

⁴ p. 491.

⁵ p. 499.

⁶ p. 517.

I have noticed before the mean and vulgar spite of Mr. Gibbon, against the Jews. It breaks out remarkably again, in this chapter. 'What use or 'merit,' he says concerning a Turkish emperor, who was learning *Chaldaic* with some other languages; 'could recommend to the statesman or 'scholar, *the uncouth dialect of his Hebrew slaves*?' The spite of Mr. Gibbon here is pure frenzy. But let me now ask at the close, What is the cause of this marked resentment against the Jews, that runs through his whole history? I naturally attributed it at first, to that union of character and of interest, which Judaism has the honour to share with Christianity. Yet, on revising the whole, I see the resentment is too violent, to be merely the result of such a *collateral* connection. Something more operative than *any* principle of unbelief, must have occasioned it. I therefore believe it to be this. Mr. Gibbon, I have other reasons for thinking, has been sufficiently acquainted with the *usurious* part of the modern Israelites, to have suffered some of their usual deeds of oppression in his own person. The feeling of this is constantly floating upon his mind, I suppose, and is constantly giving a pungency to his speculations of dislike. And this has united with his principles in the *present* instance, I believe, to work him up into a frenzy of illiterate fanaticism, against the whole race.

Yet we see in this chapter a stroke of ingenuoufness, that ought to be ranked with the remarkable

one before. 'These annals,' he says concerning the Turkish annals of Cantemir, '*unless we are swayed by antichristian prejudices, are far less valuable than the Greek*.' This is another flash of ingenuousness, not so strong and vivid as the former, but very similar to it. The stroke of *this* lightning too, I believe, is equally with the force of *that* directed at the head of Voltaire. Mr. Gibbon appears to have conceived a most *un-brotherly* hatred, for an historian who is very like himself, lively, absurd, a falsifier, and an infidel. He is not such an impertinent digressor as Mr. Gibbon, I apprehend; and Mr. Gibbon, I presume, is not such a superficialist in history as he. Mr. Gibbon therefore had *once*, I know, a very natural sympathy for the historical character of Voltaire. Yet he has *now* a pointed aversion to him. 'See Voltaire——,' he says in this very chapter: '*he was ambitious of universal monarchy; and the poet frequently aspires to the name and style of an astronomer, a chymist, &c.*' In another page he adds, that '*the pious zeal of Voltaire is excessive, and even ridiculous*.' But how nicely does Mr. Gibbon again dash out the very portrait of himself, in this second character of Voltaire! 'He' too is '*ambitious of universal monarchy; and the digressor frequently aspires to the name and style of an astronomer, a chymist, &c.*,' and, very frequently too, '*the pious zeal of Mr. Gibbon is excessive, and even ridiculous.*' So justly has

¹ p. 471.² p. 476.³ p. 495.

Mr. Gibbon given us his own face, in his angry attempts to draw the deformed one of Voltaire! This vain old man of Ferney, the perpetual prater of infidelity to his numerous visitants, had shewn some disrespect to Mr. Gibbon (I suppose) during his *last* retreat into Switzerland, had stung his pride, and had provoked his choler. And Mr Gibbon himself becomes half a Christian at times, we see, in mere opposition to Voltaire. Such are the principles and practices, of these *mock-doctors* in philosophy! But let it also be observed, that Mr. Gibbon's animosity is as *prudent*, as it is strong. He attacks not Voltaire in this bold manner, till he comes near to the *conclusion* of his work. And Voltaire, as well as Dr. Johnson, was *dead*; before the hero presumed to assault him. Such is the gallantry of a writer, who would *crouch* before the living lion, and *trample upon* the dead one!

Contradictions. Text. Mahomet 'removed the cause of sedition, by the *death*, the *inevitable* death, of his infant brothers'. Note. 'Calapin, one of these royal infants, was saved from his cruel brother.' What was un-avoidable is actually avoided, and what was dead is raised to life again.—Mr. Gibbon very properly appeals, in opposition to the scepticism and chemistry of Voltaire, to a singular fact in Baron de Tott's Memoirs. Yet, when he has done this in the note and text, he adds finally to the note thus: 'but that adventurous traveller does not possess the art of gaining our confidence'.

¹ P. 467.

² p. 476.

And Mr. Gibbon thus countermines himself.—
 ‘ His son,’ Mr. Gibbon tells us concerning a youth,
 whom the Turkish emperour wanted to abuse un-
 naturally; ‘ ———preferred death to infamy, and
 ‘ was stabbed by the royal lover’.’ The note *at
 first* confirms this *peremptory* account. ‘ See Phran-
 ‘ za,’ it says concerning the very father of this
 youth; ‘ his expressions are positive.’ He then
 quotes them. And, after all, he says thus, ‘ yet
 ‘ he could only learn from report the bloody or
 ‘ impure scenes, that were acted in the dark recesses
 ‘ of the seraglio.’ Like Sampson, blind in his
 strength, he is tugging at the very pillars that pro-
 tect himself, and going to tear down the edifice upon
 his own head.

WE have now pursued the history of the eastern
 empire, to its final extinction in the reduction of
 Constantinople by the Turks. Yet, to our surprise,
 we find *Mr. Gibbon's* history of it *not* compleated.
 His tragedy is ended, but he claps an epilogue to
 the tail of it. He has no less than THREE chapters
 of history more. But what *can* he find to say upon
 the subject, after so many digressions to the right
 and left, and with such a sweeping conclusion to the
 whole? This Appian way, having run many a
 league, broad and lofty, the admiration of numbers,
 and the theme of all; but more conspicuous than
 useful, a monument more of vanity and ostentation
 in the constructor, than of service and benefit to the

world; and having turned aside repeatedly in its progress, to take in towns and to traverse regions, that were *not* in its *natural* line, and are now deserted by all who pursue *that*; at last loses itself near the end of its course, by plunging into the body of a great bog. 'The final extinction,' says Mr. Gibbon, 'of the two last dynasties which have reigned in Constantinople, *should* terminate the decline and fall of the Roman empire in the East¹.' It *should*, but it *will* not. For in the *very next* paragraph he goes, to the 'grief and terror of Europe,' upon the loss of Constantinople. 'As I am now,' he *adds* in another page, '*taking an everlasting farewell* of the Greek empire;' he subjoins a short note concerning some of his authors². And, after an 'everlasting farewell' of his subject, what *can* even this universal gleaner find to collect? He finds matter, that must surprise every reader. It thoroughly astonished me, used as I was to the rambling genius of his history, when I first beheld it. Much as I have dwelt upon his strange excursions before, and much as I prepared myself for a continuance or an enlargement of them, I did not expect such a wildgoose excursion as this. Nor will the reader be less surprised, when I tell him what it is. He cannot possibly conjecture. And he must look, and stare, and wonder, when he hears. 'Nor shall I dismiss the present work,' says Mr. Gibbon, as he first discloses this amazing *codicil* to his long *will*; 'till I have reviewed the *state and revolutions* of the Ro-

¹ P. 511.² p. 517.

'MAN CITY,' meaning Rome, the late capital of the late empire of the West, the history of which was terminated in the reduction of the capital, at the close of the *third* volume; 'which' city of Rome 'acquiesced under the dominion of the popes, *about the same time* that Constantinople was enslaved 'by the Turkish arms'.' The poor, feeble, and petty pretence, for *tacking-on* such a history to the history preceding, is merely, we see; that the *main point* of it is almost *coincident in time*, with the concluding point of the other. Never perhaps did digression attempt to cover its wantonness, with such thin and ragged shreds before. Yet with these does Mr. Gibbon go on, through a cumbrous epilogue of no less than *one hundred and twenty-eight* pages in quarto. I shall therefore excuse myself, from reviewing these chapters as I have reviewed the others. I shall only give my usual abstract of each, that my readers may not take my words for this enormous and exorbitant digression, but may see it themselves; and that they may not comprehend it merely in general, but mark it in all its full and affecting detail. The *contradictions*, the *ribaldry*, and the *mistakes*, I shall pass over entirely. For who can stop to count the stars, when a large meteor is streaming before his eyes?

¹ P. 519.

In Chapter the TWELFTH,

or sixty-ninth, we see the French and German emperours of Rome, 519—520; the turbulence of the Romans towards them, 520—521; the authority of the popes in Rome, 521—523; the turbulence of the Romans towards *them* also, 523—526; particular instances of this, 526—528; the general character of the Romans at this period, 528—529; a revolt at Rome, 529—532; the revolters reduced, 532—533; the old republican government revived in part, 533—535; the capitol fortified, 535—536; the coinage of money given to the senate, 536—537; the præfect of the city appointed by the senate and the people, 537—538; the number and choice of the senate, 538—539; the office of senator of Rome, 539—540; an account of one, Brancalione, 540—541; of another, Charles of Anjou, 541—542; of another, Pope Martin IVth, 542; of another, Emperor Lewis of Bavaria, 542; the address of Rome to one of the German emperours, 542—544; another address to another emperour, 544—545; the reply of the latter, 545—546; his march to Rome in favour of the pope, 546; his besieging Rome, and being baffled, 546—547; the wars of the Romans with the neighbouring towns, 547—549; the election of the popes by the senate and people, 550; by the cardinals alone, 550—551; the institution of the conclave, 551—552; the people claiming a right to elect, 552—553; but

but finally giving it up, 553; the absence of the popes from Rome, 553—555; their translation of the holy see to Avignon, 555—557; the institution of the jubilee, 557—560; the nobles or barons of Rome, 560—561; the family of Leo, &c. 561—562; of the Colonna, 562—565; and of the Urfini, 565—566. This chapter of near *forty pages*, is obviously upon the face of the abstract, almost as abrupt as it is digressional, and as frivolous as it is devious.

In Chapter the THIRTEENTH

or seventieth, we have an account of Petrarch, 567—570; his poetic coronation at Rome, 570—571; birth, character, and patriotic designs of one Rienzi at Rome, 572—574; his assuming the government of Rome, 574—576; his taking the title of tribune, 576; his new regulations, 576—578; the freedom and prosperity of Rome under him, 578—580; his being respected in Italy, &c. 580—581; his vices and follies, 581—583; his being knighted and crowned, 583—585; the rising envy of the people against him, 585; the nobles conspiring against him, 585—586; his seizing, condemning, pardoning, and rewarding them, 586—587; their rising in arms against him out of the city, 587; attempting to enter it, but beaten off, 588; Rienzi alienating the people more, 588—589; being excommunicated by the pope, and abdicating the government, 590; feuds again at Rome, 590—591;

again a revolt, 591; Rienzi's return to power, 591; his adventures after he had abdicated, 591—593; his being made senator of Rome, 593; his conduct, 593—594; his being massacred in a tumult, 594—595; Petrarch's inviting and upbraiding the emperor Charles IV. 595—596; his requesting the popes to return to Rome, 596—597; their return, 597; their leaving Rome again, and finally returning to it, 597—599; a pope and anti-pope, 599—601; a schism, 601; calamities of Rome, 601—602; negotiations for union, 603—604; the schism inflamed, 604—605; at last healed, 605—606; the coinage of money resumed by the popes, 606—607; the last revolt of Rome, 607; last coronation of a German emperor at Rome, 608; the government and laws of Rome under the popes, 608—610; a conspiracy against the popes, 610—612; but crushed, 612; last disorders of the nobles of Rome, 612—613; the popes acquiring the absolute dominion of Rome, 613—615; and the nature of the ecclesiastical government of Rome, 616—618. This chapter of more than *fifty pages*, is merely a military chest of the old Romans, a paymaster's hoard of *brass farthings*. The only parts, that can attract our attention at all, are the internal convulsions of Rome. But Rome is now so insignificant in itself, and become so from being lately so significant; that, though its dissensions are nearly on as large a scale as those, which embroiled its infant state, yet they are nothing to the mind, in this its second infancy. And after all the grand events, that have been brought into the compass of this history,

like

like the wild beasts into the pit of a Roman amphitheatre; some from the neighbouring regions, most from the distant and sequestered parts of the globe, and all to exhibit themselves in their boldest attitudes before us; the squabbles of a town in Italy, that had some ages before been the capital of the world, had then become the capital of the West, and was now merely the capital of a district, are little better to the raised conceptions of the reader, than the disputes of the *ruffs* and the *reeves* among the birds.

In Chapter the FOURTEENTH

or seventy-first, is a view of Rome from the capitol in the fourteenth century, 620—621; an account of the ruins two hundred years before, 622—623; one of four causes of their destruction, 623—626; another, 626—628; another, 628—632; another, 632—635; the Coliseum, 635—637; the games of Rome in it, 637—639; its injuries, 639—640; the ignorance and barbarism of the Romans, 640—643; the restoration and ornaments of the city, 643—645; and the final conclusion of the work, 645—646. This chapter of *forty-six* pages, is digression rioting in its own digressiveness, digression mounting upon the shoulders of digression, and exposing its general absurdity the more by its particular excess. And it serves with a most admirable congruity of folly, to put a finishing close to this strange digression, and to reduce it to a point of absurdity,

furdity, which all shall see and all shall acknowledge.

In reviewing the whole work before, we have frequently been obliged to stop, and pause, and reflect; to interrogate ourselves what we were reading, to recur in our minds to the title and preface of the whole, and to compare the current pages with both. Had we not done so, we should have been lost, like the author, in the progressive labyrinth of facts, opinions, and remarks. So, we believe, have many of Mr. Gibbon's readers been. They have glided down the stream of the history, turned in with it to the right, then turned out to the left, doubled this point, and rounded that; without reflecting on the promised direction of their voyage, and without considering the actual tendency of their motions. They must have been startled at length however, to find themselves so wide of the line expected by themselves, and so distant from the end to which they proposed to go; still turning round new points, still running down new reaches, and still diverting from the main channel of the river. But, though startled, they have been overborne; persuaded that their conductor was rambling with them, yet not presuming to rely upon their own judgment; stifling their persuasions with their modesty, believing against assurance, and confiding against conviction. And, after all their circumnavigations; when they were arrived at the very ground, to which their views had been so long and so mortifyingly directed; and when they had even moored
fast

fast at the very wharf, to which they were going, and were now to terminate all their disappointments, by stepping upon the land; to find their captain throw off the fastening in an additional fit of wantonness, to set away with them again, and to carry them round some of the very capes, which they had *repeatedly* doubled before, merely that they might see, in what condition they were since they visited them *last*; is such an enormity of wantonness, such a *superfætation* of impertinence, as must make even the most drunken of his admirers to stare with astonishment.

All indeed arises from Mr. Gibbon's *redundancy* of ideas. He feels them continually overflowing upon him. He feels his brooks swelling into rivers, his rivers widening into seas, and his seas expanding into an ocean. And the same organization of mind, which, unchecked by judgment, made him a wild infidel; uncontrollable from indulgence, renders him as wild a digressor. He cannot confine his thoughts within any circumscription of order; or reduce them under any discipline of propriety. He has *therefore* rambled through history, with all the excentricity of one, who

Is of *imagination* all compact.

* * * * *

Th' historian's eye, in a fine frenzy rowling,
Has glanc'd from heav'n to earth, from earth to heav'n.

* * * * *

Such tricks hath strong *imagination*!

But

But it concludes with one trick, that greatly exceeds all the rest. We have seen the two empires of East and West, after a tedious illness and a lingering death, successively buried under the earth. The western we have particularly buried, some nine or ten centuries ago. Yet, to our amazement, we are now set by Mr. Gibbon to dig into the grave of the latter, to hunt for the poor and perishing remains of it, and to collect the little handful of its ashes from their old repository. The modern history of Rome is placed before us, *because* we have had the ancient. We are even to take Mr. Gibbon for our *Ciceroni*, and make the antiquary's tour of Rome; *because* we have been reading its ancient history. Just so, in writing the annals of a king, *because* 'a man may fish with the worm that hath eat of the king, and eat of the fish that hath fed of that worm;' a mad Hamlet would 'shew you, how the king,' after he was dead, 'went a progress through the guts of a beggar.' But no words can fully expose, the astonishing deviousness of such a digression as this. Never, I believe, has any thing like it been attempted before, in the world of history. It is certainly a flight beyond the moon. And it marks in the strongest colours, the progress of imagination in the mind, and the operation of digression in the history, of Mr. Gibbon; of imagination kindling with the motion of its own ideas, and of digression growing licentious from the exercise of its own liberty; both rising gradually from a lesser folly to a greater, adding impertinence to impertinence,

nence, and accumulating absurdity upon the head of absurdity; till they have closed at last, in a full consummation of enormity and wildness.

CHAPTER THE FIFTH.

I HAVE thus reviewed the three last volumes of this history, with a circumstantiality, which has hardly ever been used upon a work before; but which the present, from its peculiar quality, demanded of me. And I am now to draw my conclusions, from the whole.

This is a work of a very extraordinary nature. It is not in the common rank of publications, aiming at a moderate share of reputation, and content to rest in a mediocrity of character. It must either be highly censured or strongly praised, or praised and censured with an equal degree of energy. It is indeed a production, that has a thousand beauties and a thousand blemishes. It shews a large and comprehensive range of erudition, a range amazingly comprehensive and large. But the author is even more ostentatious of his learning, than Milton himself; and, even oftener than Milton, clouds and obscures what he writes by it. His notes are so frequent in themselves, and so full of foreign matter, that the reader is perpetually drawn off from the subject of the text, and his mind is distracted

in an endless variety; being tossed backwards and forwards, between historical narrative and critical observations, the deeds of the actors on the *stage* above, and the characters of the writers in the 'cellarage' below. And all forms such a complication of incongruous parts, that the one counteracts the other in its impression upon the mind, and the clashing of both destroys half the energy of either. The language of Mr. Gibbon also, is frequently harsh from the foreign idioms, and from the affectation of vigour, in it. The harshness is that of one of Dr. Johnson's dissertations, utterly incompatible with the native ease and the familiar dignity of historical language. The meaning too is repeatedly obscure. This arises generally from the quick and short allusiveness of it. Mr. Gibbon's style thus becomes like Tacitus's, too rapid to be clear, and too fantastically infolded to be readily intelligible. Yet a much more formidable failing than these, has evidently been detected before. The self-contradictoriness of Mr. Gibbon is very wonderful. In distant, in adjoining parts of his history, it is too apparent. And the opposition of the notes to the text, and of one part of the note or of the text to the rest, are striking proofs of his confusedness of judgment. We have seen his positions fighting, like so many gladiators, before us; and destroying one another.

But we are still more disgusted in reading this work, with the length and the frequency of its digressions. Two thirds of the whole, we may fairly say,

say, are quite foreign to it. The digressions too continue to grow in length, and to rise in absurdity, to the very end. Indeed they are so absurd and so long at last, that hardly any images in nature can fully represent them, to the imagination of our readers. And one of the *satellites* of Saturn, relinquishing its master-orb, and running the round of the solar system; or the moon, deserting her duty of attendance upon our earth, and losing herself in the wilderness of space; can alone image forth the strange excursiveness of Mr. Gibbon in history. But the grand fault of the whole, I believe, is its unfaithfulness. There is no dependence to be made, I apprehend, upon any one reference, or even any one citation, in it. This I have shewn sufficiently before, I think, by some special instances. It could not be expected, that in an examination of this nature I could be more particular. Yet I have done full enough, to tempt the curiosity or to urge the zeal of others. And I doubt not, but the more Mr. Gibbon is followed closely through all his quotations and references, he will the more be found either negligently, or dishonestly, doubling in them.

These are broad spots upon this historical fun. They require no critical telescope to view them. They come forward to the naked eye. But the last, from its very nature, is fatal to the whole. And, as Mademoiselle de Keralio has very justly observed, ‘on peut etre *eloquent*, on peut avoir un style ‘*seduisant et noble*, mais *n’est pas historien*.’ Mr. Gibbon’s history, therefore, is only an elegant frost-
x piece,

piece, the production of a night; which glitters to the eye, plays upon the fancy, and captivates the judgment for a short period; but dissolves in the frailty of its fine materials, and fades away into air, as soon as the sun begins to shine upon it.

But what are these faults, to the wickedness that pervades the whole? Obscenity stains it through its very substance. This must discredit it with all, who love modesty, who cultivate a spirit of elegance in their souls and of delicacy in their language, and are not compleatly vulgarized by their animal instincts. In his preface to these volumes Mr. Gibbon very truly informs us, that he is 'now descending into the vale of years;' and the volumes themselves assure us, that he is descending with all the gross lasciviousness of unblushing youth about him. How full must be the fountain of impurity in the heart, when the stream is foaming and frothing so much through the page? Yet even this bold note of wantonness is exceeded, by the daring tone of infidelity. Mr. Gibbon comes forward with all the rancour of a renegado, against Christianity. He tramples upon it at first, with the cloven-foot of Heathenism. He dungs upon it at last, from the dirty tail of Mahometanism. And literary absurdity, however glaring, even practical profligacy, however flaming, are both lost for a moment in the sense of this volcanick eruption of antichristian impiety.

The friends of literature, then, may equally triumph and lament, at a work like this. They may triumph, when, with the usual perfunctoriness
of

of criticism, they consider the wide range of reading in it, the splendour of the sentiments, the depth of the reflections, and the vivacity of the language. But they must lament, when they come to scrutinize it with a stricter eye, to mark the harsh and the false language, the distraction occasioned by the parade of reading, the obscurity in the meaning, the contradictoriness of the parts, the endless labyrinth of digressions, and the careless or wilful unfaithfulness in the narrative. The friends of religion also, must grieve with a juster sorrow, over the desperate profligacy of all. But let not one friend to religion be weak enough to fear. There is not a particle of formidableness in the thousand strokes, that this blasted arm of infidelity has been laying upon the shield of Christianity. That shield is the immortal ægis of wisdom. Against such a cover, if we are not scared with the glitter, we need not to dread the edge, of Mr. Gibbon's sword. Mr. Gibbon is only angry at Christianity, because Christianity frowns upon him. He has been long endeavouring to shake off the terrors, which his Christian education has impressed upon him; but he cannot do so.

‘ He scorns them, yet they awe him.’

He is therefore acting towards Christianity, like a bull caught in a net; making every desperate effort, to break the cords that still encompass him; and straining every nerve in an agony of exertion, to burst away into the undisquieted wilds of animal

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enjoyment.

enjoyment. And I think I cannot better conclude my review of his history, than by applying to him this character in Milton; as, equally in the praise and in the censure, truly descriptive of him.

— On th' other side up rose
 Belial, in *act* more graceful and humane:
 A fairer person lost not heaven; he seem'd
 For dignity compos'd and high exploit,
 But all was false and hollow; though his tongue
 Dropt manna, and could make the worse appear
 The better reason, to perplex and dash
 Maturest counsels; for his thoughts were low,
 To vice industrious, but to noble deeds
 Timorous and slothful; yet he pleased the ear,
 And with persuasive accent thus began.



F I N I S.